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"A CENTURY OF GOLDEN YEARS"

Published by the authority

of

The McLean Centennial Association, Inc.

THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY

of

McLEAN, ILLINOIS

CENTENNIAL BOOK COMMITTEE

McLean Centennial Association, Inc.

McLean, Illinois

1955

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF FORT WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTY, IND.

IN APPRECIATION .....

The Centennial Book Committee of the McLean Centennial Association, Inc., pauses here to express their appreciation for the articles written — the pictures loaned us from old albums — information so freely given — your time, effort and interest.

To all of you who helped make this Book possible, we are grateful.

Sincerely,

The Centennial Book Committee

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FOREWORD . . . . .

The richest heritage that shall ever come into our possession is the simple story of the men and women — our forefathers — who planted in this western wilderness the homes, the schools, the churches, and the state.

We shall never know the complete story, for the brave men and women who opened up the settlements in Central Illinois of which McLean is a part, have long since departed from us and have left but meager accounts of their deeds.

It is the purpose of this Centennial Booklet to reveal a portion of that story of our people from the earliest days down to the present. In so doing, this and future generations may have a brief history of their beloved village.

"A CENTURY OF GOLDEN YEARS," the history of the village of McLean, is presented with the hope that it may bring its readers to a higher appreciation of the character and worth of the men and women who conquered seemingly insurmountable odds, both physically and financially, to found the village and its institutions which we enjoy today. As the story of the "Golden Years" unfolds, may the achievements of its citizens inspire the youth of this generation to write an even more glorious history in the future.

The members of the Centennial Book Committee wish to express their appreciation to the many people of McLean who so wholeheartedly aided in the gathering of material for this book. Without their help, the story of McLean could not have been written. Their fine spirit of cooperation is ample proof that the characteristics and faith manifested by the early settlers of McLean still persist today.

April 1955
McLean, Illinois

Kenneth O. Moreland

"A CENTURY OF GOLDEN YEARS"

PROLOGUE

The founding of the village of McLean, like all other villages and small towns of America, was actually a part of the pattern of development of this great nation of ours.

One cannot recount the history of any early settlement of our nation, be that settlement ever so small, without taking into account much previous history. So it is with the history of the village of McLean. Had the history of our nation and especially our state been otherwise, the need for the founding of our village might never have arisen.

Who the first man was to set eyes upon the site of the village of McLean will never be known. More than likely, it was a savage Indian from one of the many hunting parties passing through the area. He may have been a member of the Kickapoos, the Pottawattomies, Weas, Miamis, Piankeshaws, or the Illinois Tribes. Most likely he would have been a member of the Illinois Tribes, but we shall never be certain.

However, it can be said with certainty that much history has transpired since white man first set foot in the Illinois Country in 1673 (one hundred eighty-two years before the founding of McLean). Few of us realize that the area that is now McLean has been under the government of three nations. Few of us realize that this same area is a part of the great area which saw many wild animals, fierce Indian tribes and perhaps some of the bloodiest battles among ancient tribes. Most every young lad has thrilled at reading accounts of Father Marquett and Louis Joliet, Sieur Robert deLaSalle, and later, George Rogers Clark, but few have realized that the land with which they were concerned were so vast they embracd what is now McLean.

Recorded history of Illinois began with the arrival of the French explorers, Father Jacques Marquett and Louis Joliet, with five companions and three Indian guides — the first white men to set foot in Illinois in 1673. As history records it, by way of Lake Michigan and the Wisconsin River they came down the Mississippi River and explored as far south as the Arkansas River. Actually, they did little exploring of the lands on either side of the great river, but they at least claimed all of it for France.

In 1678 Robert deLaSalle, Henri Tonti and Father Hennepin were commissioned by the King of France to explore and colonize this western country. They followed the same course as other prvious explorers but pushed on to the mouth of the great Mississippi. They formally proclaimed the river and all it drained as belonging to France.

In 1679 LaSalle built Fort Creve Coeur (broken-heart) on Lake Peoria. It was destroyed while he was on expedition down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Not to be dismayed, he, in 1682 built Fort St. Louis on what is now Starved Rock. The Illini Federation of Indians came to him and built their villages near the fort. About one hundred years later, the last of that noble Federation took refuge on the site of this old fort and there perished of thirst and hunger. (It is interesting to note that one of the Indian tribes which helped starve the Illini at Starved Rock was the Kickapoos, a tribe that roamed in McLean county in the early 1800s).

From 1673 until Quebec fell before General Wolf's Red Coats in the middle of September 1759, France dominated the western country. By unfurling the banner of Great Britain over Fort Chartres, October 1765, the civil and military authoriy of the British Empire was extended to include all the continent east of the Mississippi River and France was no longer master of the great Illinois Country. This domination continued unil the period of the Revolutionary War.

On July 13, 1775 the Continental Congress which was then in session at Philadelphia, established three Indian departments, viz: the Northern, the Middle, and the Southern. The Illinois country belonged to the Middle Department. The law never amounted to anything but it is worthy of mention, because it was the first legislation in America concerning Illinois.

George Rogers Clark conceived of the bold project of taking the Illinois country from the British. This so pleased Patrick Henry, who was governor of Virginia, that on January 2, 1778 he commissioned Clark a Lieutenant Colonel. Furthermore, he gave Clark orders to organize seven companies of fifty men each to proceed to take the British post of Kaskaskia.

On July 4, 1778 the Union Jack came down and the Stars and Stripes went up in the Illinois Country. Sometime later, February 25, 1779, Clark finished the task of taking all the Illinois country from Great Britain with the capitulation of Sir Henry Hamilton at Vincennes. About two years later, October 19, 1781 Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at Yorktown which ended the Revolutionary War. In 1783 a treaty was signed and the United States extended westerly to the Mississippi River — the Illinois Country officially became a part of the United States.

The states of New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut claimed all the territory north of the

Ohio River by virtue of their colonial charters. Central Illinois lay in the area claimed by the state of Virginia. However, by the year 1786 all the claims had been withdrawn. The vast territory became spoken of as the Northwest Territory.

After the Revolutionary War many people including the released soldiers started to move West. So that they might be better able to stake their land claims, the Survey Ordinance of 1785 was passed by Congress. This Survey Ordinance divided the whole Northwest Domain into townships six miles square. Each township was then divided into thirty-six sections, each one mile square. The survey also provided that one section (section 16) of each township should be set aside to support schools.

On July 13, 1787 Congress passed the Ordinance of 1787 or the Northwest Ordinance. It was the code of laws for governing the great Northwest Territory. It provided the means by which a territory could become a state of the Union. Among other things it established freedom of religion, jury trial and other liberties which were to be "the basis of all governments which forever after shall be formed in the said territory." One important article stated: "Religion, Morality, and Knowledge being necessary to good government and the Happiness of mankind, Schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

By 1809 Illinois had become a territory. Later, on April 18, 1818 Congress passed the Enabling Act which stipulated the boundaries for the state and the terms by which it could be added to the Union. A constitution was drawn up by the delegates of the territory on August 26, 1818 and in December of the same year state-hood was granted. John McLean, for whom McLean County was named, was the first representative in Congress from the new state.

In 1809, the territory now embraced in McLean County was included in St. Clair County; the Territory of Illinois being divided into two counties: Randolph and St. Clair, the former embracing all the southern part of the territory and the latter all the northern portion. In 1812, McLean County was included in Madison County. Two years later, McLean County was included as part of Madison and Edwards Counties, that portion lying west of the Third Principal Meridian which included the land where the village of McLean is now located, being in Madison and that portion lying east in Edwards. By 1817, it formed parts of Bond and Crawford Counties. The portion lying west of the said meridian was in Bond County and that lying to the east was in Crawford County. In 1819 McLean county was included in the boundaries of Bond and Clark Counties. In 1821, the portion of the county west of the Meridian was in Sangamon County. By the year of 1827 the portion of the county which included the present site of the Village of McLean became a part of Tazewell County. It remained thus until 1830 when McLean County actually came into being.

In brief, the area now embraced by the Village of McLean has been included in much of the history of our nation. It has been under the rule of three governments, has been claimed by the state of Virginia and has been included in five different early counties of the state—St. Clair, Madison, Bond, Sangamon, and Tazewell.

MT. HOPE TOWNSHIP

Mt. Hope Township is described in the Congressional Survey as Town 22 North, Range 1 West of the Third Principal Meridian and the north third of Town 21 North in the same range. The township, therefore, consists of forty-eight full sections or about 31,000 acres of land.

When McLean County was first organized, this township, with others in this part of the county, was embraced in what was called the Kickapoo Precinct, extending not only further north and east, but also four miles further south. It included within its boundaries all that part of Logan County now called Atlanta Township. The precincts of the county were changed at various times to suit the convenience of the inhabitants. However, in 1858 Mt. Hope Township was formed with the boundaries co-extensive with what we now find them.

The township derived its name from the Mt. Hope Colony which had started settlements some twenty-three years earlier. The first township election was held April 6, 1858. At this first election the following offices were filled:

Supervisor — Daniel Windsor.
Clerk — Adam Stubblefield.
Assessor — Samuel Kinsey.
Collector — E. H. Valentine.
Overseer of the Poor — Thomas J. Enslow.
Commissioners of Highways—Elbridge G. Clark, John H. Young, Joseph A. Pitts.
Justices of Peace — John Kellog, James Palmer.
Treasurer — John Longworth.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF MT. HOPE TOWNSHIP

The first settlers of Mt. Hope Township came to the area in the early 1820's. In 1824, the Funks had already occupied a considerable portion of timber land lying along the east branch of Sugar Creek. In those days much value was attached to timbered areas and such areas were settled first. The southwest part of the timbered tract or grove, however, was not occupied and here the first settlers of Mt. Hope Township located. They came during the years between 1824 and 1835 from the state of Ohio. Most of them probably were acquaintances of the Funks and were no doubt advised to settle in the area by the Funks.

William Johnson who apparently was one of these first settlers was also one of the first Justices of Peace in the Kickapoo Precinct. Later he was one of the three County Commissioners who helped with the establishment of McLean County. Issac Baker who signed himself as "C.C.C.C." a leading man in the early county history was from this area. He was at one time clerk for the County Commissioners Court—hence, "C.C.C.C."

Philip Cline and James Murphy came to the settlement about this same time. Murphy was another of the early Justice of Peace of the Kickapoo Precinct. History of this section records Murphy as a noted hunter who made a good share of his living with his rifle. It is believed that many people including Mr. Murphy, were guided to this area because of the abundance of wild game. Stories of the pioneers relate that deer, wild turkeys, pheasants and prairie chickens could be killed in almost any amount; and some of the stories of hunting told by these pioneers sound marvelous to our present generation.

Jacob Moore, John and Robert Longworth, Daniel Proctor, Ezra Kenyon and Nicholas Darnall were also among those who located here at an early date.

This settlement in reality was a part of the Funks Grove settlement and had no connection with the Mt. Hope colony which established itself in the central part of the township at a later date.

THE MT. HOPE COLONY

This was a grand enterprise which originated in Rhode Island in 1835. It had for its object the opening of Western lands and of settling the same lands with respectable and enterprising farmers, mechanics, and trades-men. A charter was obtained from the State and a company, The Providence Farmers' and Mechanics' Emigrating Society, was formed with a capital stock of $12,500. A constitution and by-laws were formed and stock was sold. The stockholders were men of means and intelligence.

A provision of the by-laws was that each stockholder was entitled to 320 acres of land to be afterward selected by an agent. Each stockholder was to have four lots in the proposed village of Mt. Hope. It was further stipulated that the stockholder should either himself settle upon the land apportioned to him or cause it to be occupied by an active, energetic farmer, and that, within a specified time, each tract should be improved to the extent of at least $300.00.

An executive or business committee of three men was appointed. This committee consisted of John C. Cass, Seth Talbot, and James Carpenter. In the fall of 1837, this committee located the colony's lands which comprised twenty-two sections in almost a solid block, extending from the county line on the west to Funks Grove on the east and several miles north and south. The lands were entered in the name of John C. Cass, Agent of the Providence Farmers' and Mechanics' Emigrating Society. The stock of the company was sold in five hundred dollar shares and each paid up share was apportioned 320 acres. An additional 80 acres was apportioned to the first few who should locate on the land.

Following the entry of the land by Mr. Cass, William Peck, the colony surveyor, was sent out to survey the lands and to plat the prospective town of Mount Hope. In this work Mr. Peck was probably assisted by the McLean County surveyor, Mr. Elbert. The town with its streets and alleys and public square, was duly mapped out and a stone was placed at the northwest corner of the square from which it was decreed that all future surveys were to be made.

After Wm. Peck had completed his survey, he returned to the East and made his reports. The land was then apportioned to the paid up stockholders, who each received 320 acres. However, there were 6,000 acres of the land unapportioned. This land was held in trust by duly appointed trustees. The trustees were Royal Chapin, John H. Mason and Asa Pearce. From these trustees the stockholders received their deeds. Lands were drawn by lots. All the lands were appraised by disinterested parties and rebates were awarded to such as happened to draw tracts of land considered of less value.

Under this arrangement, about fifteen families came out from Rhode Island and Massachusetts and settled on their respective tracts of land. All the preliminary arrangements had been made by the spring of 1837, and during that year and the following, the settlements were made. Only three of the stockholders ever came to the colony to reside permanently. These were John Rathbone, Dr. J. Whipple, and Seth Talbot.

Had the panic of 1837 not occurred, the splendid plans of the colonist might have proved a reality. No scheme was better founded, but business of every kind that year was prostrated, and the founders of the colony had other use for their spare means than the improvement of the Western lands. Times were even harder in the East than in the West, and that one feature seems to have been the secret of the failure. Another weak point in the enterprise was in having non-residents for stockholders. Had the stockholders all been actual settlers, doubtless, the result would have been different. Most of the settlers became discouraged and either returned to the East or sought a living elsewhere. The few that did remain struggled along but accomplished little. A few houses were erected, a church and school were organized, but beyond this the project was a failure. The lands of the company were held in trust until about 1854, when a company of gentlemen residing in Bloomington bought the remaining lands at prices ranging from three to five dollars an acre. William McCulloch, E. H. Rood and Hudson Burr were members of the company that made the land purchases.

THE RAILROAD

The Railroad serving McLean had its beginning in The Alton and Sangamon Railroad authorized by an Act of the Illinois Legislature Feb. 7, 1847. Work on the road started in 1849 and that portion from Alton, Illinois to Springfield, Illinois, was completed in 1852. On Feb. 11, 1851, the Illinois Legislature passed a bill authorizing the extension of the road to Bloomington, Illinois. This was completed in 1853. In the meantime the name was changed to The Chicago Mississippi Railroad. In 1855 the road was reorganized as Chicago, Alton, St. Louis Railroad and the original line was extended to Joliet, Illinois, and completed in 1856. At the same time, the Railroad known as the Joliet and Chicago Railroad was completed between those points and was leased in perpetuity, making a through line from Alton to Chicago. The name of the road was successively changed to St. Louis, Alton, Chicago; Alton, Chicago, St. Louis; and Chicago & Alton, Alton. In the 1930's the management passed to the B. & O. Railroad and in the 1940's was purchased by the Gulf Mobile and Ohio R. R. and now carries that name.

The depot at McLean was erected in 1855 and the first agent was G. L. Wheelock, assisted by his son H. G. Wheelock. Some of the succeeding agents were: M. W. Creese in 1870's; F. E. Richards, Wm. McCollough, Mr. Embly, Mr. Watking, 1880 to 1909; Bradshaw, Voorhees, Burkdall and Hilligoss from 1909 to present day. The original depot is still in use and is said to have been the first building erected in McLean.

The first locomotives were wood-burners supplanted by coal-burners beginning in the 1870's and in turn these were followed by the diesel units. The capacity of the first cars were thirty and forty thousand pounds. The present capacity of cars range from eighty to one hundred fifty thousand pounds. The original rail was 60 lbs. to the yard and the present rail is 112 lbs. to the yard.

The road was first built as single track—double tracking was begun shortly after the turn of the Twentieth Century and was completed from Chicago to St. Louis about 1909. The first freight trains consisted of 10 to 15 cars. Today's freights carry up to 125 cars.

THE FOUNDING OF THE VILLAGE OF McLEAN

The land on which the village of McLean stands was originally owned by the old Mount Hope Colony. John C. Cass, the agent in 1852 when the society dissolved, transferred the land to William McCullough of Bloomington. On the first of November 1852, McCullough transferred the tract to Judge David Davis and on the 10th of January, 1855, it was transferred from Davis to Franklin Price. Prior to that time, April 21, 1853, Judge Davis had deeded the C & M Railway a right-of-way through section 35.

Franklin Price laid out the original town of 286 lots in the southeast quarter of section 35. The original survey was made by Peter Folsom June 30, 1855 and the plat and certificate of survey were recorded June 27, 1855.

In the Fall of 1856, Clark and Ladew bought all of Section 35 outside of McLean from Franklin Price. They also purchased 29 blocks containing 256 unsold lots in McLean. The deeds for these transactions were recorded September 24, 1856.

Since the town was originally laid out, it has been incorporated and has had its limits extended by additions. Dillon and Fisher's Addition added 144 lots in the southwest quarter of section 36. Leach's addition was made in the same section. Other additions have been the Aldrich Addition and the Spaulding Addition.

The greater number of the first settlers of McLean were from the East. Among the very first settlers were Lyman B. Goodhue and his wife. Mr. Goodhue was the first postmaster. It is said he carried the mail in his hat and delivered it whenever and whereever he happened to met the person to whom it was addressed. Before any regular stores were built, he also kept a few groceries and notions.

G. L. and Caroline Wheelock and their sons Henry G. and C. W. were among the earliest settlers. They were acually in the area about 1854. G. L. was the first railway station agent and for a time lived with his family in the depot. Later he operated the McLean House which was the first hotel in McLean.

F. A. Wheelock built the first blacksmith shop in the village. He, however, was not a blacksmith himself, but built the shop to get business started in the village. He later sold the enterprise and building to George A. Glotfelter. Later in 1859, Glotfelter and Harrison Wood started a carriage factory. Several years later this factory was operated by Woods and Stones.

E. G. Clark who was a relative of the Wheelocks settled in the area about the same time as the Wheelocks.

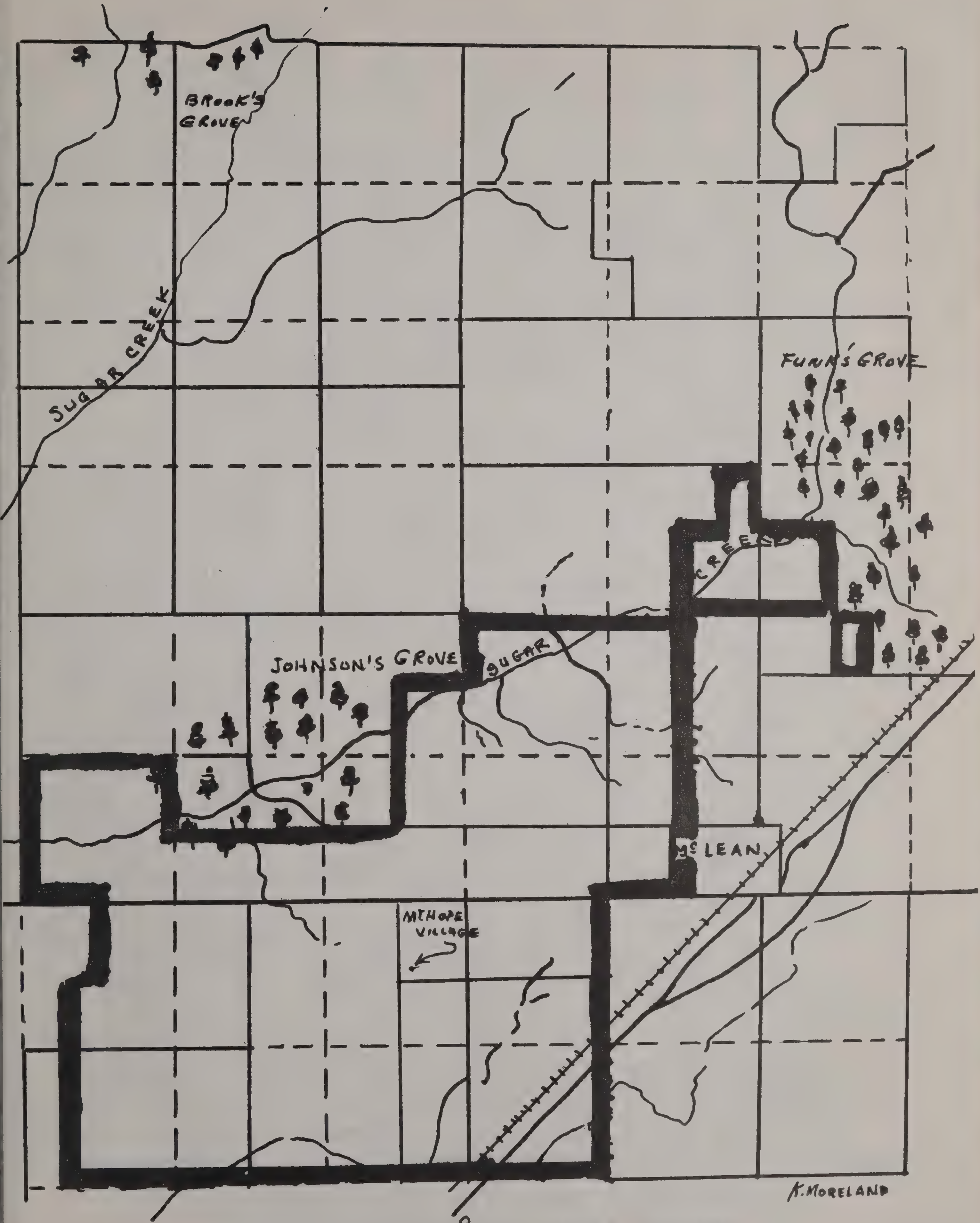
In the Fall of 1885, A. H. Dillon and Mark Merriam built the first warehouse and started buying grain. Soon after, the Barber Brothers—J. S. and G. P.—erected a warehouse and entered the grain buying business. However, in 1860 they sold their grain business and opened a store on the north side of the town square. (Apparently their warehouse stood near the present site of the Funks Grove Grain Company.)

H. W. Wood and John Kellog came to the village in 1856. Mr. Wood came from Massachusetts and Mr. Kellog from Tremont. About the same year Dr. F. P. King removed from Menard County to this place and engaged in the merchantile business with Mr. Kellog.

William Morrell, grandfather of the present village mayor, settled in the vicinity about 1856. Others were Edwin M. Oxx, John Hager, and Peter McGuire.

Shortly after 1860, C. C. Aldridge started buying grain. For storage he rented a small warehouse of Jesse Brock. (This building must have stood in the area immediately east of the present Town Hall and near the railway.) Sometime later, Mr. Aldrige engaged James P. Barber to handle his grain.

McLEAN HOUSE (First hotel in McLean)


BROOK'S GROVE
SUGAR CREEK
FUNK'S GROVE
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JOHNSON'S GROVE
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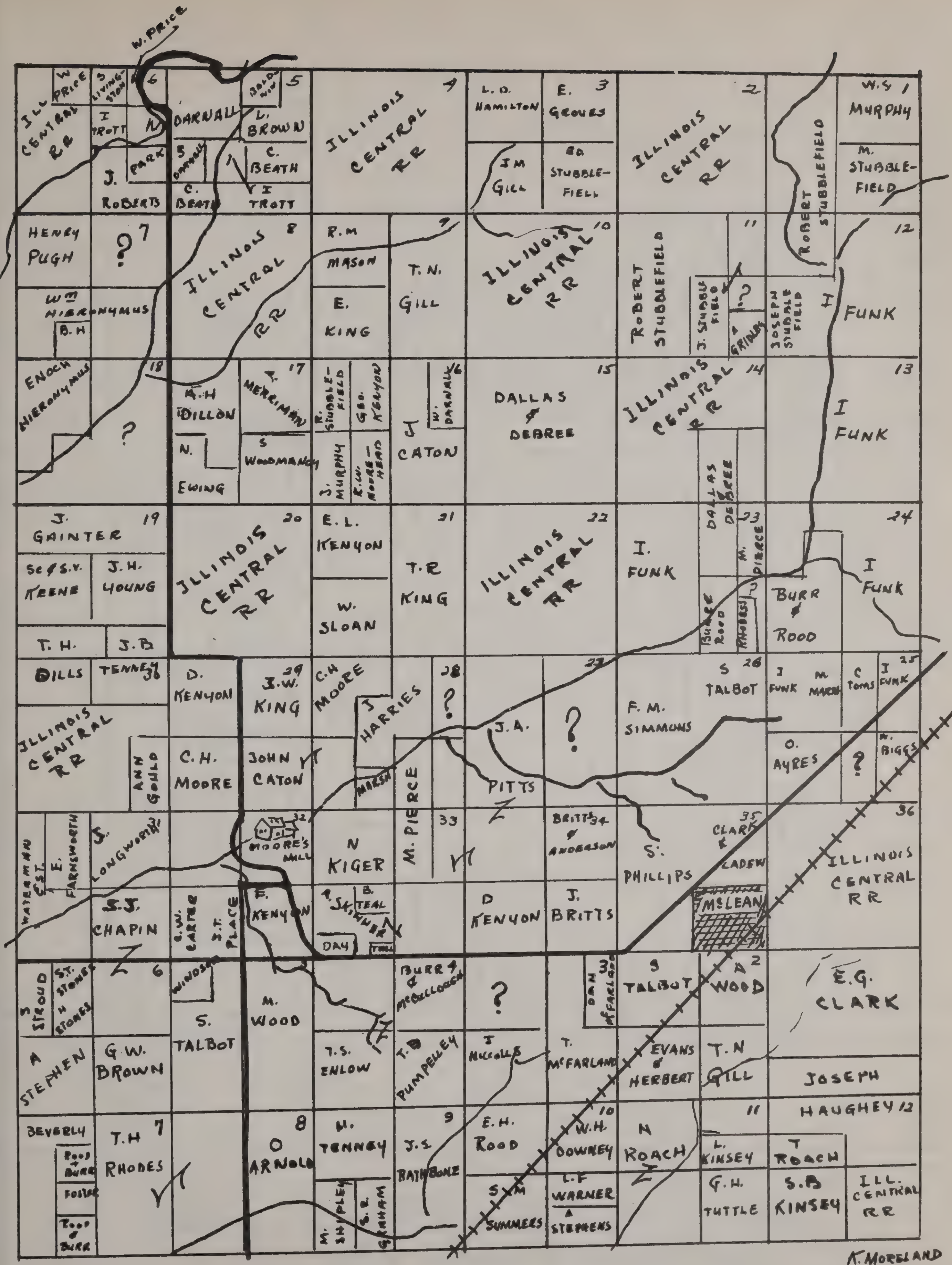
McLEAN
MT HOPE VILLAGE
K. MORELAND

LANDHOLDINGS OF MT HOPE COLONY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R. W. MOOREHEAD
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ANN GOULD
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W. BIGGS
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E. FARNSWORTH
S. LONGWORTH
32
MOORE'S MILL
N KIGER
33
BRITTS 34 & ANDERSON
S. PHILLIPS
35
CLARK & LADEW
36
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RR
S. J. CHAPIN
G. W. CARTER
S. T. PLACE
F. KENYON
A. SKINNER
B. TEAL
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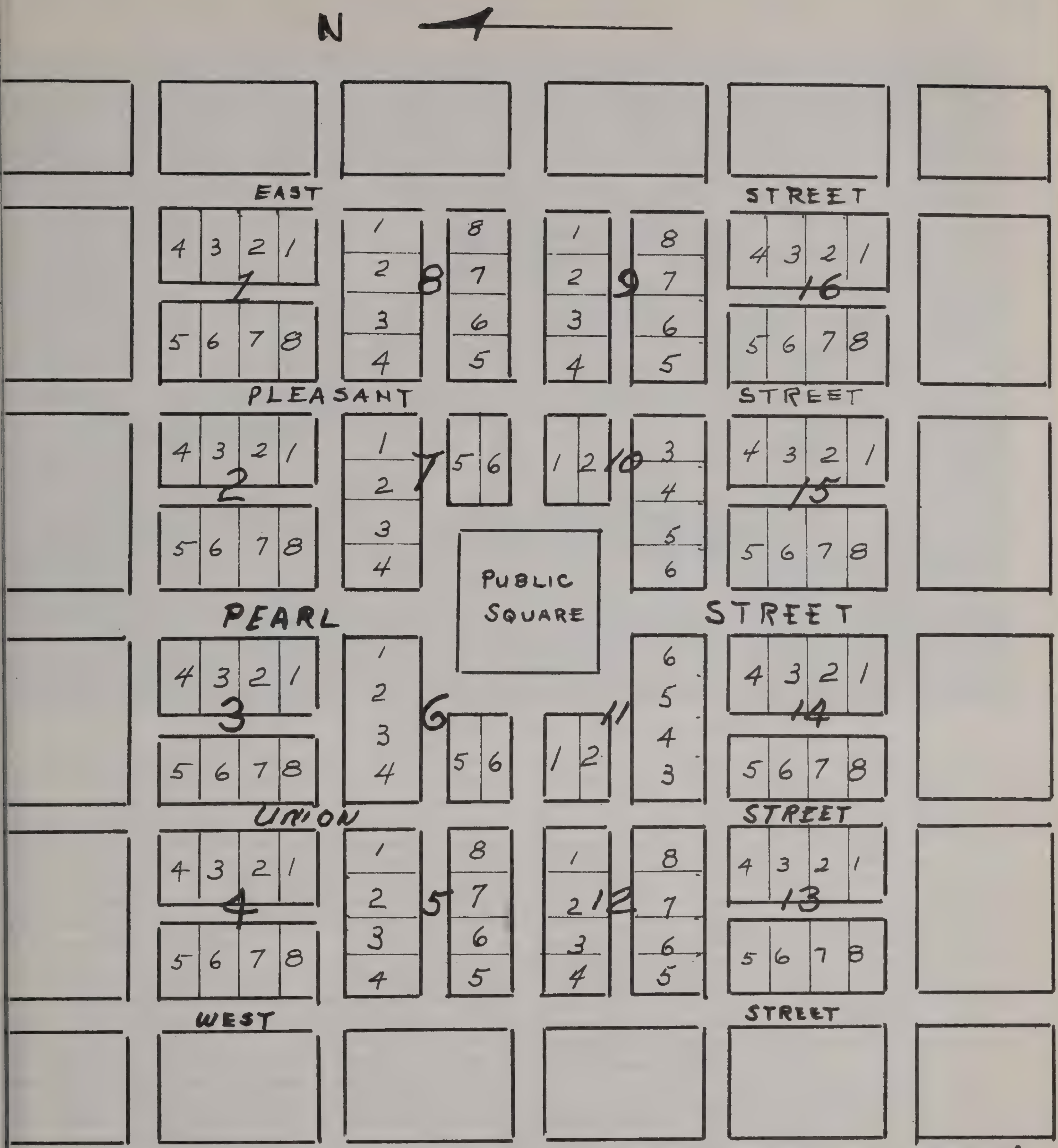
T ROACH
G. H. TUTTLE
S. B KINSEY
ILL. CENTRAL RR

K. MORELAND

LAND OWNERSHIP MT. HOPE TOWNSHIP

1856

TAKEN FROM: NOBLE — settlement of Mt. Hope Township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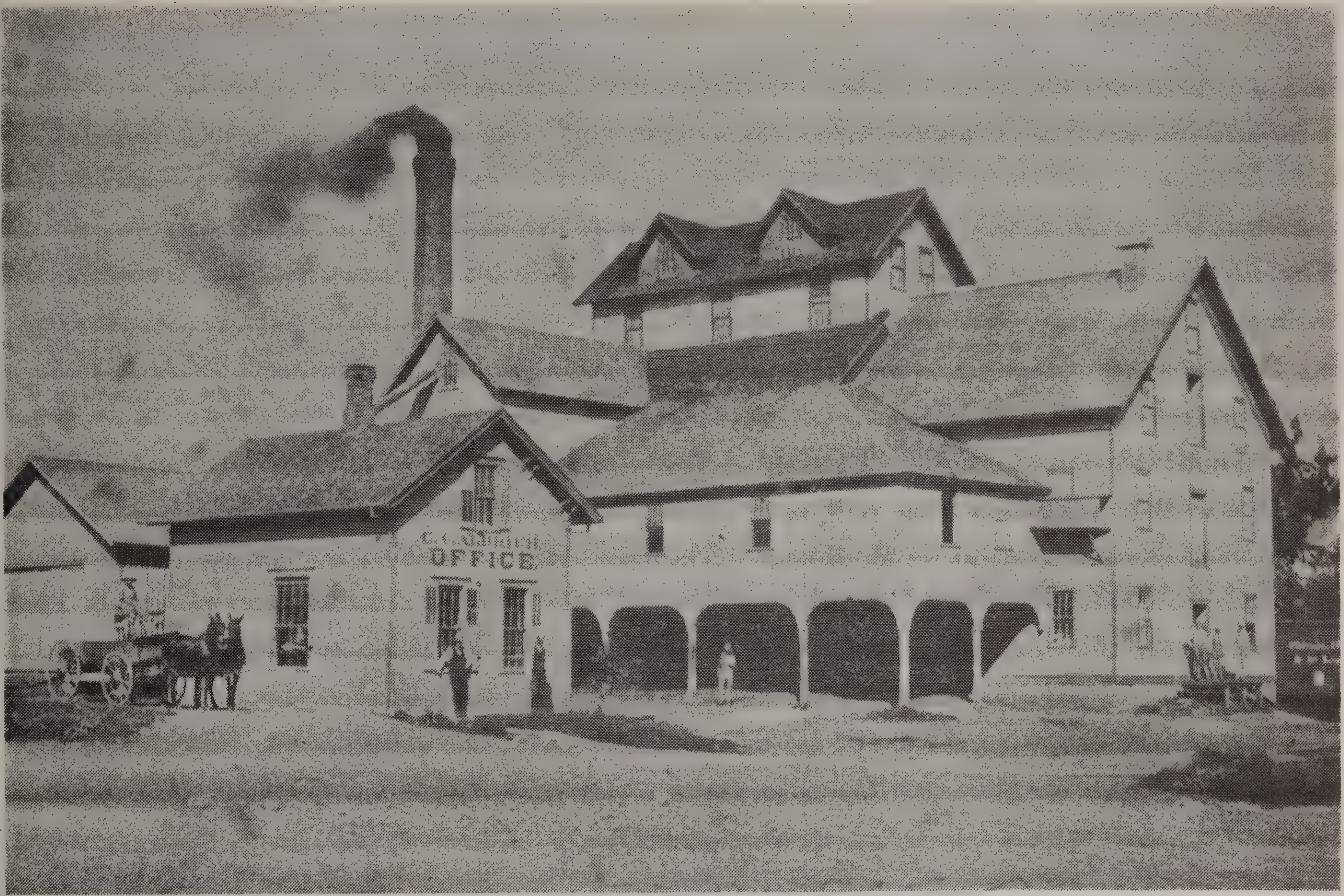
K. MORELAND

General Layout of Mt Hope Village
Located N.E 1/4 Section 4 TWP 21 N Rge 1 W.
Village was near S.W. Corner of N.E 1/4 of Section
on what is now the Florence Stubblefield farm



C. C. ALDRICH FLOUR MILL AND ELEVATOR

In the year of 1886, Thornton B. Colten erected grain elevator. This was the first real elevator buildng in McLean. Three or four years later the building urned. In 1867 M. G. Haughey built an elevator. his building could handle about six thousand bushels f grain. Also about this time Rawlings and Hainline uilt an elevator. Later in the year of 1868, C. C. ldrich erected an elevator. The Mount Hope Mills vere built in conjunction with this enterprise in 1868 y Stoner, Aldrich & Co.

A list of some of the other early business men and irms of McLean would include Leland and Cotton, emert & Whittacre, J. C. Bascom, J. C. Bascom & on, Philips & Bascom, F. A. Wheelock, William odgson, W. D. Moorehead, Henry Myers, J. A. Pitts, am McCormick, Wm. McHugh, Longworth & Palner, A. D. Howard, The Grange Co., R. E. Gifford, ohn Daley, H. P. Holmes, H. H. Stonaker, Philip awcet, and T. H. Stones.

Fifty years ago or at the half century mark, the illage of McLean included the following business men nd firms:

John Wagner, Druggist; John Wagner & Co., Dry Goods; Tyson & Sons, Groceries; Emil Ebinger, Barber; A. R. Dilliman, Druggist; L. F. Gifford, Furniture; J. P. Noble and Chas. Ritter, Physicians; B. H. Rice, Groceries; Benton & Burton, Restaurant; E. G. Youngman, Harness; L. P. Dodson & Son, Lumber; Darnall & Spence, Grain; J. C. Stubblefield Meat Market; Ewing & Stubblefield, Hardware and Machinery; Palmer & Darnall Electric Co., C. W. Welch, Manager; Frank Ebinger, Shoes; C. C. Aldrich & Son, Bank and Grain; Joseph Lighthall, Restaurant; Harris & Rothermel, Restaurant; O. W. Atteberry, Barber; Frank Strout, Smithshop; Zoeller Bros.Smithshop; A. C. Aronld, Auctioneer; R. Cruse, Hotel; Fred Leach, General Merchandise; C. C. and W. H. Gard, Contractors; J. H. Kinsey, G. T. Mason, Walter Littrel and I. A. Mason, Painters.

At the fifty year mark, the following were the village officers:

John Wagner, President; T. A. McFarland, Clerk; L. Archer, W. Ewing, S. B. VanNess, L. A. Gifford, A. C. Arnold, and C. W. Welch, Trustees. W. C. Darnall was the Village Treasurer and Chas. Huffman was the Town Marshal.

EDUCATION

and

RELIGION

THE SCHOOLS

When in 1855 McLean was plotted and a town was in prospect, the school problem presented itself, and as its population increased, the subject became more intense and as early as 1856 arrangements were in progress for the formation of a public school system. The nearest school at this time was at Mount Hope, three miles west of town, and in the open and unimproved condition of the country this of course was not within reach of small scholars unless they could ride and be accompanied by older scholars or their parents, which was impossible in crop times or stormy weather.

About this time the old church, which was built by the Rhode Island Colony, was given to the people of this little village to be used for church and school purposes, in which to hold elections, and entertainments generally. The people undertook the task of moving the building in February, 1857. By mutual meeting and effort, a day was appointed and twenty-four yoke of oxen were secured and work begun. C. W. Wheelock, Daniel McFarland, William Morrell, and Frank Wheelock with many others, assisted in the work. Clad Wheelock spent two days riding over the country getting teams, chains and other fixtures for the move. After much effort the old sanctuary started on its journey. When it arrived in the village it was placed on lot 4, now owned by the Methodist Church, of block 25 in the town of McLean.

This was used for a school house until 1868 and also for other purposes. The question of the ownership became a matter of controversy between the church denominations and the school district which had been formed.

This was settled at a school meeting held August 10, 1861, which was presided over by John Kellog with C. S. Beath as clerk, when a resolution offered by Dr. F. T. King was accepted which gave the religious denomination a right to hold religious meeting in said house but the building was ever after to be controlled by the School Board of School District No. 5. After this building outlived its usefulness as a school or audience room, it was used as a stable by Rev. Colwell.

School District No. 5 was formed May 24, 1858 by John H. Young, Enos Farnsworth, A. Downey, and H. Maltby school trustees. The first directors were E. G. Clark, S. B. Kinsey, and J. H. Owen. The first school taught in McLean was in the summer of 1857. A subscription school was taught by Josephine M. Merriam before public money was available.

As the population increased the school enrollment became so large it was necessary to provide

EARLY SCHOOL DAYS (Classroom No. 5)

EARLY SCHOOL DAYS (Classroom No. 2)

EARLY SCHOOL DAYS (Classroom No. 3)

EARLY SCHOOL DAYS

more room so the advanced and larger scholars attended classes in King's Hall.

In October 1864 another school house was erected on lot 2, block 13 costing $409.42 with Miss Merriam again the first teacher in the new school house. This building served its purpose until 1868 when the schools became so crowded that more ample accommodations needed to be provided. In the spring of 1868 on the site of our present grade school a two story, four room building was nearing completion, when a tornado completely wrecked it. The contractors, undismayed, completed the school in time for opening of the fall term. This beautiful, well constructed school costing $7373.53 was used for both grades and high school. It was the pride of the village until noon December 18, 1883, when it was totally destroyed by fire. The next week school was resumed with grammar and high school departments meeting in Wagner's Hall, and intermediate and primary grades in Leach's Hall. The next summer a building, similar to the old one, was erected at a cost of $5,817. In 1901 and 1902 the inside was entirely remodeled in order to provide room for an extra teacher. Kept in excellent repair, this building served the district more than thirty two years, until it also was destroyed by fire. In October of 1917 empty stores and halls and churches were again used as classrooms.

The present one-story brick school was completed the next year at a cost of $65,000. It was the most convenient and modern elementary school building in the county at that time. In 1947 McLean Grade School was consolidated, with the following rural schools: Tile Factory, Funk-Stubblefield, Prairie Creek, Fremont, Tuttle, New Kentucky, Mt. Hope and Rabbit Hill, as McLean Community Consolidated Grade School District No. 424.

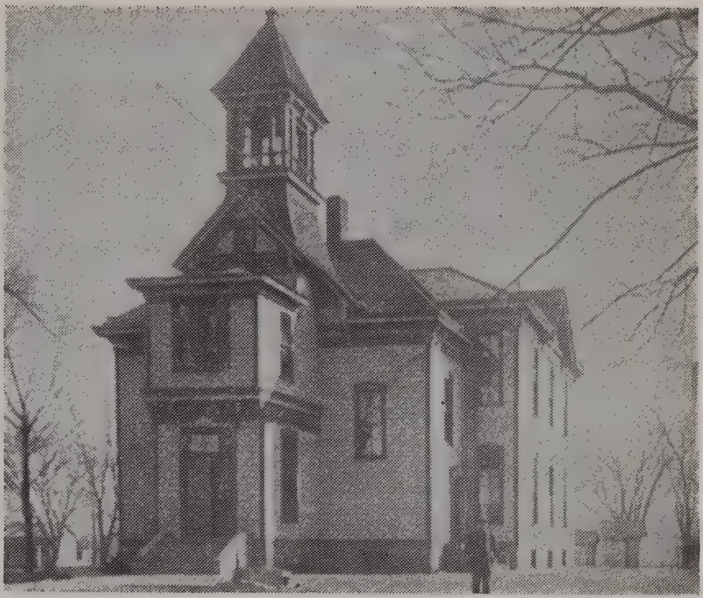
In April 1950 an addition to the present building was started and completed in September 1950, costing approximately $32,000. This addition is used by the Primary department and for the lunch program.

McLEAN HIGH SCHOOL

The high school was first graded in 1878 and since that time a class has graduated each year excepting the years 1881, 1895, 1896, and 1906. The first graduates with class of 1879 were Thomas Carr and Clarence Stonaker. It was a three year high school until the year of 1906. Then it was made into a four year high school.

After the High School was destroyed in 1917 by fire the citizens voted to establish a high school under the 1917 act. The Illinois Supreme Court, however, declared that law invalid. McLean Community High School was organized on July 2, 1919, the first high school in the state to be approved under a new law. The beautiful building costing $130,000, was then erected on the west edge of town. An excellent high school has been maintained. On January 18, 1947 bonds to the amount of $120,000 were voted for further improvements. In September of 1950 a gymnasium and shop were completed and put to use.

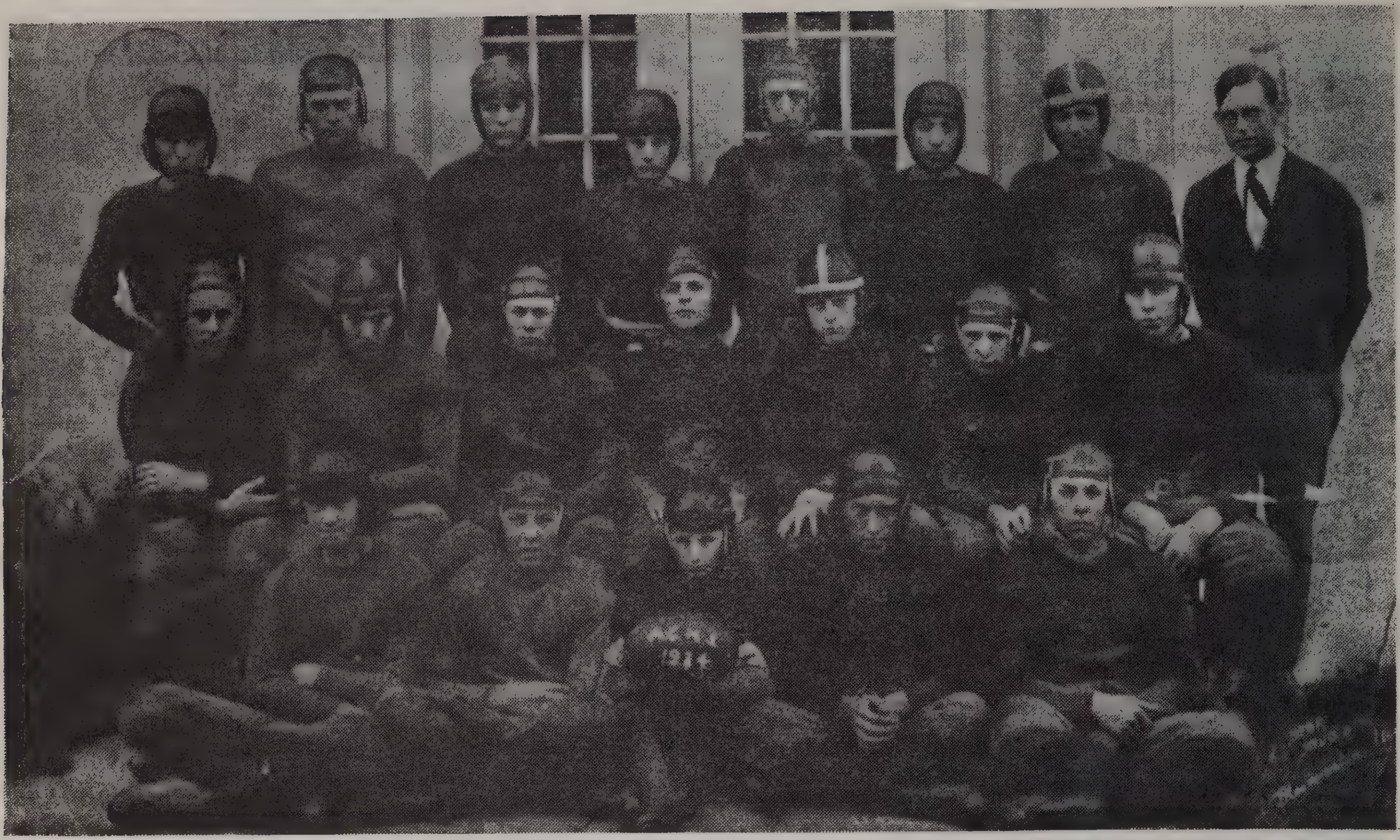
On April 2, 1955, by vote of the people the McLean schools and the Waynesville schools were combined to create the McLean-Waynesville Community Unit District No. 12. The vote to create the new district was very decisive. Kenneth O. Moreland became the new Superintendent. The new Board of Education was elected May 2, and included: R. C. Morgan, President; Ralph Alexander, Secretary; Garlen Necessary, Elmer Dickerson, Gearold Davis, J. C. Bristow, and J. B. Turner as members.



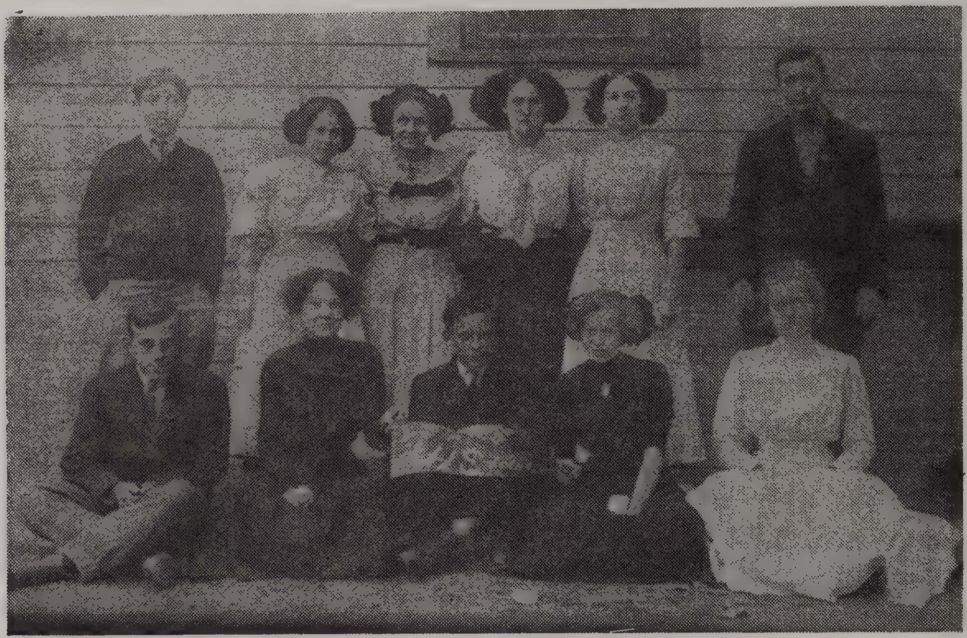
THIRD SCHOOL HOUSE IN McLEAN

SCHOOL DAYS in 1908 or 1909

EARLY SCHOOL DAYS

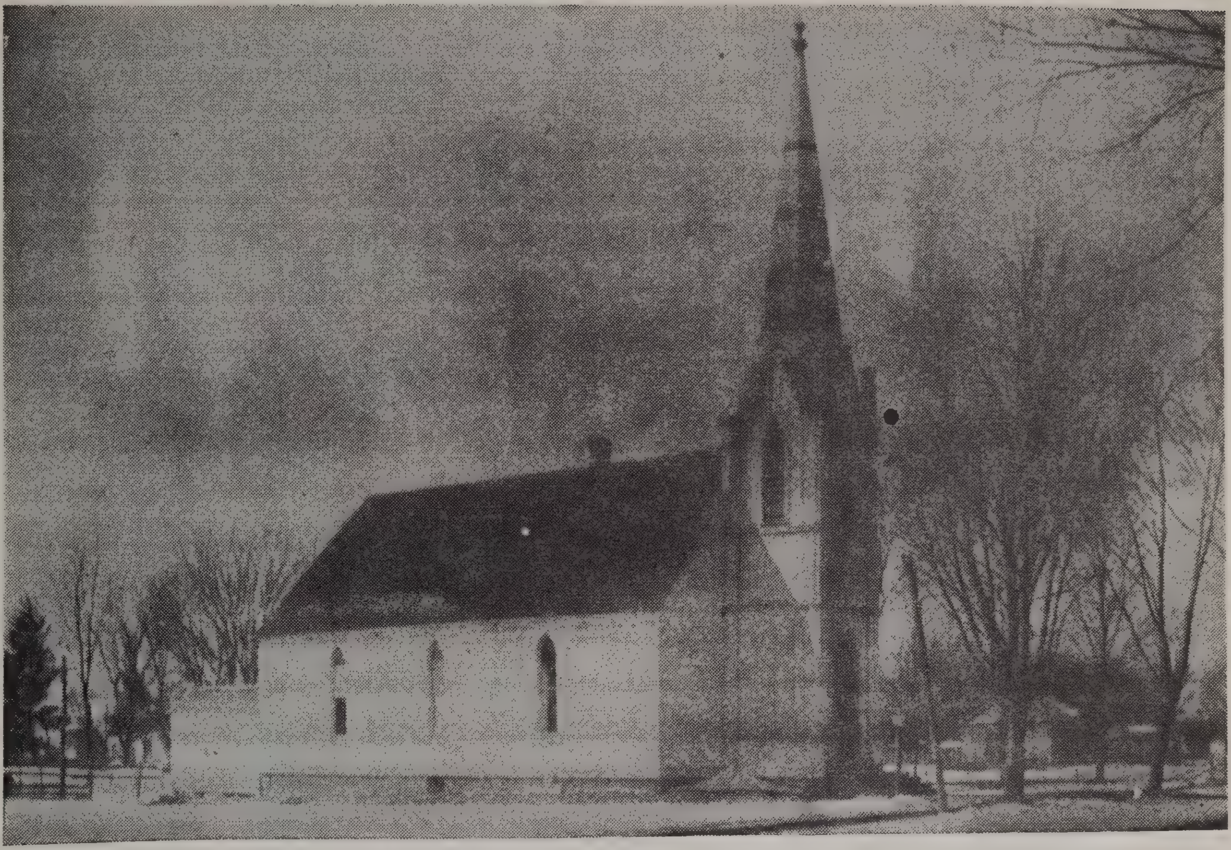


Front row, left to right: Weldon Cook, Floyd Baumgardner, Leroy Clapper, Lewis Lucas, Kenneth E. Smith. Middle row: Loren VanNess, Dick Hughes, Herb Swearingen, Bill VanNess, Glenn Hammitt, Warren Wheeler, Vernon Neeves. Top row: Wilbur Craig, Chas. Crain, Fred Strange, Weldon Hammitt, Rube Lynn, Bill Farmer, Chester VanHoosier, Paul McFarland.



JUNIORS in 1912. Standing left to right: Jacob Funk, Lillian Day, Helen VanNess, Ida Robinson, Lillian Hendron, Tom Morrison. Sitting: Frank McFarland, Hazel Adkins, Arlie Bowers, Leonteen Chappelear, Dillie Pumphrey.

THE METHODIST CHURCH



THE OLD METHODIST CHURCH

The Methodist Church was organized in 1856 or 857. I. C. Trott, John Kellogg and a few women onstituted the first class with Mr. Trott as class ader.

For a time meetings were held in the school house uilt by the Mount Hope Colony and which had been oved into McLean.

Because of the Civil War, the erection of a church uilding was delayed until 1866 when a church buildng was erected on the site where Oscar Dodgson now esides. Names of those influential in the building t the church were: John Kellogg, Charles L. Mcarty, James C. Bascom, T. B. Cotton, W. L. Smith, evi Tavenner, Mrs. Rebecca Kershau, Mrs. Sarah ellogg, Mrs. Susan Y. Tavenner, Mrs. Marie Mcarty, and Mrs. Fannie Bascom.

The old church was torn down in March 1900 nd the present Methodist Church was built across e street from the old location. The corner stone as laid for the new church on April 27, 1900. The rogram of the laying of the corner stone was:

Music—Orchestra.
Introduction—Rev. J. F. Porter.
Long Coronation—Choir.
Prayer—Rev. B. F. Shipp.
Responsive Reading—Rev. Nate.
Scripture Lesson—Rev. Mary Moreland.
Hymn—Choir.
Address—Rev. G. A. Scott.
Music—Orchestra.
Laying the corner stone—Dr. Taylor.
Hymn—"Praise God"—Choir.
Benediction—Dr. Taylor.

The people worshipped in the Baptist Church while the new church was being constructed. Dedication was held October 1, 1900.

Through the years the church building has been changed by the enlargement of the basement and by lowering the ceiling in the sanctuary.

The ministers who have served throughout the years are:

1859—J. C. Rucker.
1860—G. H. Adams, C. Y. Hecox, John M. Preshaw.
1861—C. Arnold.
1862—W. E. Johnson.
1863—W. E. Johnson and a supply preacher.
1864—J. S. Barger.
1865—J. S. Barger, R. L. Robinson.
1866—A. R. Garner, G. W. Bates.
1867—C. D. James, G. W. Bates.

1868—1870—David Gay.
1871—1873—A. T. Orr.
1874—A. C. Byerly.
1875—1877—J. Everly.
1878—T. D. Weems.
1879—A. S. McCoy.
1880—1882—J. T. Orr.
1883—1885—H. C. Adams.
1886—1890—D. E. May.
1891—1895—J. B. Colwell.
1896—W. M. Gooding.
1897—1898—E. M. Sulton.
1899—1900—J. F. Porter.
1901—1902—E. A. Wanless.
1903—1904—A. S. Chapman.
1905—1906—J. C. Baker.
1907—1908—L. G. Adams.
1909—1910—G. T. Wetzel.
1911—1912—G. W. McKonkey.
1913—1915—C. D. Robertson.
1916—1921—C. H. Thrall.
1922—E. H. Sauer.
1923—1925—D. L. Clapper.
1925—1927—Guy Dewhirst.
1927—1929—E. D. Palmer.
1929—1934—J. P. Cummins.
1935—1938—Lloyd G. Strouse.
1939—1945—D. K. Sailor.
1946—1947—Benjamin H. Pinkston.
1948—1950—Leo C. Ewing.
1951—1952—R. C. Muhleman.
1953—1955—Raymond Krutz.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Our township derives its name from the Mt. Hope Colony which originated in Rhode Island in the year 1837. Wm. Peck, their own surveyor, and Mr. Elbert, a county surveyor, laid out the town. This wa to be a New England Colony, carrying with it it Congregational Church. The Church meetings wer held in the homes of its members. Later, Stimso Stacey bequeathed $100.00 for a church building an $50.00 for the support of the gospel. Other fund were given by the colonists and by their New Englan friends. Samuel Chaysin and Samuel Whipple wer deacons.

In the Fall of 1837, the great financial cras came which brought ruin to East and West. The Mt Hope Colony dwindled and in 1854 the trust land sold at $3.00 and $5.00 per acre. Perhaps the even which caused the immediate abandonment was the C & A. Railroad going through the eastern part of th township in 1853. The church was moved into McLean and stood where the Methodist Church nov stands.

In 1857, some of the inhabitants of McLea called a meeting and hired Rev. H. W. Cobb, interdenominational minister, as their leader for six month beginning November 1857. At the end of this time April 1858, it was decided to form a Union Congregational Society. Some of the first members wer Beath, McFarland, Haughey, Stonaker, King, an Fay. The first officers were Franklin King and Thos McFarland, deacons; Daniel McFarland, J. L. Beath and F. King, Trustees; E. Holmes, Clerk; and A. C Stonaker, Treasurer.

In 1862 the church was held in King's Hall. Som of the early pastors were Rev. Denfield, Leonard an Hubbard. On February 25, 1875, D. C. Snow offere to purchase a lot from George W. Funk for $200.0 for a church building. In March, W. J. Barnes, A. C Stonaker, and A. D. Howard were appointed to th

Congregational Church, McLean, Ill.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

building committee. Mr. Barnes' plan for a building 31x48 was adopted. In April, 1877, Rev. Shay was secured as pastor an dreceived $1,000 per year.

Rev. Mary Moreland came to McLean, Illinois, in 1895 as pastor of the Congregational Church. Miss Moreland was the first woman in the United States to be ordained as a Congregational minister. She served the McLean Church nine years. During that time she saw an addition built to the church and th eerection of a parsonage. She officiated in many weddings and funerals in this vicinity. Miss Moreland attained the title of Doctor of Divinity before her death during the flu epidemic of 1918.

The Congregational Church was purchased by the Church of God congregation.

EBENEZER CHURCH

The present Methodist organization was probably begun about the close of the Civil War. The Society first held its meeting in the school houses of the community. The first meetings of such nature were held in the Trott school house. Later the meetngs were held in the Ohio school house. It was while he meetings were being held in the latter that the present church structure was built.

The Ebenezer Church was erected in 1870. In 1917 it was remodeled and a basement dug. The building is a typical country church building, oblong n shape and having two entrances both in the same end of the church.

Ebenezer has an interesting conference history. nteresting, because it throws light on the early life and changes of the surrounding territory. At the close of the Civil War there was a Methodist Church at Armington, a small town six miles southwest of the Ebenezer Church. The early society was placed on he Armington Circuit. The work at Armington was inally discontinued. The next head of the Circuit was Stanford. The town of Stanford was overchurched and finally the Methodist people retired from hat community. The church building and parsonage were sold and the money from the sale of these properties was used to repair the Minier Church. Minier became the head of the circuit in 1884. In 1912 Ebenezer began to have visions of being the head of he circuit. Accordingly, plans were made for a modern parsonage which was built in 1913. Funks Grove and Mt. Hope Churches were then the outying points of the circuit. The work of these churches has been discontinued and Ebenezer survives.

The Ebenezer community is strictly rural. The church is located within the triangle formed by the hree towns of McLean, Armington, and Stanford, each of these towns being about six miles from the church.

McLEAN CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The McLean Christian Church had its beginning back in the year 1903 when Harold E. Mensor, an Evangelist, conducted a meeting in a tent erected on the lot where the Oscar Dodgson house now stands.

Mr. J. W. Gilliand, pastor of the Second Christian Church of Bloomington, together with Mr. H. H. Peters and J. Fred Jones helped us to finance the meetings. At the close of these meetings, the abovementioned men helped to organize the church. The first pastor was Rev. J. A. Serena who conducted services in the auditorium of the Community Hall until the present church building was completed. The building is of brick structure and was built by carpenters, Wm. Feller and Irvin Applegate of Corydon, Indiana. The VanNess Bros. were the masons. Dedication of the newly-constructed church was held in June 1905.

The church register then carried about 50 names. Mrs. Hattie Davis and Mrs. Laura Swearingen are the only Charter Members who are residents of our community in 1955.

CHURCH OF GOD

The congregation of the Church of God held meetings in their homes until 1911. Some of the first families were: Wm. Swearingen, Lewis Lanham, Arthur Lanham, John Frederick, P. O. Cowan, C. C. Cowan, Sam Snow, Mrs. Minnie Spaulding and the W. H. Lane family.

The first building used for services was the Baptist Church which was located where the home of Mrs. Myrtle Gillespie now stands. Rev. Arthur Lanham was the first pastor. It was in this building that the first revival was held by Evangelist Rev. Fitzwater. A second revival was held by Rev. Wm. Chappell and at the close of this second revival, the first baptismal service was held at the Funk's Grove Lake. When the Baptist Church building was torn down, the members moved their place of worship to the upstairs of Bonny's Restaurant (now Sieb's Hatchery). Rev. A. E. Rather was pastor.

In about 1920 they rented the Congregational Church building which they purchased in 1923. Rev. A. B. Sprague served as pastor at this time and was followed by Rev. S. J. Land and Russell Tackett. During the summer and fall of 1924, Rev. Lee and his brother, Estell Lee, assisted by members of the congregation completely redecorated the building and added a new roof. Dedication was held Thanksgiving Day of the year 1924.

Rev. Lee left in the fall of 1925 and Rev. Wm. Mathis became pastor. In August of 1935 Rev. C. R. Barr served as pastor of our church. He was pastor, except for a short interval at Marseilles, until April 1951. Rev. G. B. Morrison, who is the present day pastor, came to McLean from Nortonville, Kentucky, in August 1951.

VETERANS

WAR VETERANS OF MT. HOPE TOWNSHIP

McLean first dealt with veterans of wars when Bolen Britt, veteran of the War of 1812 died on January 1, 1856 and was buried in McLean cemetery. Just what services were carried out in his honor cannot now be ascertained but, doubtless, the people of the community felt very much then, as now, when war veterans pass away and people remember that it is too late to express their feelings directly.

Worthy of mention: Isaac Funk, Sr., enlisted in the Indiana Territory Volunteers for the War of 1812. He served for a period of thirty days for which he received $6.66. He must have liked either the pay or the military way of life for he again enlisted in the Virginia Militia in 1814. Incidentally, his service in the War of 1812 entitled him to a government grant of 160 acres. He is now buried in the Funks Grove cemetery.

Before the Civil War broke into being, feeling ran high on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line, for or against slavery, or, for or against the right of states to secede from the Union. When the firing actually started in this bloodiest of all wars, men from McLean and Mt. Hope Township were quick to enlist. Company A of the 117 Infantry was composed almost entirely of Mt. Hope men. Others were in the 2nd or 5th Illinois Calvary or the 7th Infantry. Apparently, in some cases at least, an older Army officer would organize a regiment, then ask for active duty. Since some regiments were rumored to be getting active duty orders before others and men were anxious to get into the war several men enlisted several miles from home and records of home addresses are not too accurate. As far as can be determined now, twenty-two men of Mt. Hope died serving their country in the Civil War; some in actual combat, some of disease, some of starvation or disease in Confederate prison camps. These are: Daniel Feathers, Adam Hoffman, Michael Kauffman, Nathan Kinsey, J. Ewing, William Stone, John Harley, William Waltman, D. Perstannie, Emanual Keeve, D. Brock, Peter Burbank, George Brown, Casper Heckard, John Caton, Caleb Chapin, William Haughey, William Owen, Clarence Trott, Edward Butts, Emery Crawford, David Mason. Of these, five were brought back to McLean for permanent burial.

Dennis Kenyon of the 117th Infantry was detached under special orders during the Civil War and sent to Washington to help guard President Lincoln. There were three Spanish-American War Veterans who came back to the McLean area to live after their tour of duty and are now buried here.

Seventy-five men and one nurse from this area saw duty in the first World War. The American Expeditionary Force required the greatest effort our government had expended up to that time to train and equip an army for a war three thousand miles away but, in spite of the tremendous effort, only three men must be listed as lost. Ernest Benedict and Dewey Burger enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on May 11, 1917. On July 2, 1918, Ernest Benedict died o wounds received that same day and on July 19, 1918 Dewey Burger was killed in action. Henry Campbel was killed in action on August 6, 1918.

Before the A.E.F. left Paris following the Armistice, the American Legion was organized and, after preliminary work was done in McLean, Post 573 was chartered on February 10, 1921. The post was named the Burger-Benedict Post for the first two men lost, with Clifford Van Nuss, Commander and Gran Wilcox, Adjutant and with fifty charter members. Since that time, the post has served as the link between war veterans and the government, helping veterans or their families fight through the red tape that abounds in government affairs. The post has also conducted appropriate military services and helped with community projects.

When the Second World War broke, another great war machine was built, most of the man power supplied by men and women who didn't necessarily enjoy the military way of life but who saw the need and helped as best they could. This area supplied two hundred and fifteen men and women of which eight were lost. These are: James Funk, Jr., Oscar Hancock, Robert Hightshoe, Delmar Meyer, John J Pitts, II, Albert Spencer, Frederic Snow and Guy Williams. James Funk, Jr. and John J. Pitts II have a final resting place overseas while the others were returned to the McLean cemetery.

A complete roster of veterans of the First and Second World Wars may be seen on the Honor Rol in the Legion Memorial Building.

After firing ceased in Europe and the South Pacific, thousands of men were given occupationa duty to enforce the peace and help rebuild the war torn countries. As a result of agreements between the major powers, troops were also on occupationa duty in some of the more peaceful countries but in June, 1950, trouble flared in Korea and a police action took on all the aspects of a major war.

Men were being drafted on through the end o hostilities in Europe and Japan to help supply the occupational forces all over the world. When troubl started in Korea, many were needed to fight there but many were also needed in other theaters. Approximately one hundred and forty men and women of this area were in the service during the Korean War and two were lost. Roy Lane was killed in Europ and Roger Stubblefield was killed flying in thi country.

Most of this history comes from a book "History of McLean County" dated 1879 or from record compiled by Harry Heising, Graves Registration Officer or from other records of Burger-Benedict Post American Legion.

THOSE WHO SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR

During the Civil War the Village of McLean and Mt. Hope and Funks Grove townships sent many of its nanhood to war so that this great nation of ours might remain free and undivided. The following list of those vho served from this area has been taken from The War Record of McLean County published in 1899 and the Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois published in 1886. Both volumes are a part of the rivate library of Kenneth O. Moreland.

The list has been compiled with as much accuracy as possible, but due to the absence of local records and he migratory nature of many of the old families some errors will necessarily appear. The list does not include he three months enlistments.

Records available show the following:

ompany "D" SEVENTH INFANTRY (Ill.)			
lame and Rank	**Residence**	**Date Enlisted**	**Date of Discharge**
vt Mathias Kerr	McLean	Mar. 9, 1864	June 15, 1865
ompany "E"			
gt Frederick E. Heckard	McLean	July 25, 1861	May 29, 1865
Cpl William Heckard	McLean	July 25, 1861	Died Dec. 9, 1861
Cpl Thomas Burton	McLean	Sept. 1, 1861	Sept. 1, 1864
lusician, John Burch	McLean	July 25, 1861	Dec. 27, 1861
vt. Wm. R. Beddows	McLean	Feb. 21, 1861	July 9, 1865
vt Albert M. Burkholder		Feb. 12, 1864	June 30, 1865
vt Benj. F. Despain		Sept. 1, 1861	Sept. 1, 1864
vt Angelo Fawcett		Feb. 12, 1861	July 9, 1865
vt Ezra Miller		Feb. 5, 1864	Died Oct. 5, 1864
vt John Starkey		Feb. 10, 1864	Died Jan. 4, 1865
vt Leonidas Burkholder		Dec. 22, 1863	Killed Oct. 5, 1864
Veteran Volunteer—Re-enlist for second time)			
ompany "H"			
vt Charles F. Smith		Mar. 9, 1864	July 9, 1865
ecruits (unassigned)			
scar Baer		Feb. 5, 1864	Mar. 2, 1864
ames F. Hull		Feb. 9, 1864	Rejected
obert Lemons		Feb. 5, 1864	Rejected
ompany "E" NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY			
vt George W. Eldridge			Sept. 16, 1865
ompany "B" TWENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY			
rank Tessener (Musician)		June 15, 1861	Aug. 6, 1864
ompany "K" TWENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY			
Cpl Oliver R. Piper		Dec. 30, 1861	Deserted
vt Arthur Basel		Dec. 5, 1861	Sept. 17, 1862
vt James B. Riddle		Dec. 2, 1861	Discharged
vt George H. Smith		Dec. 2, 1861	July 20, 1865
vt Wm. S. Smith		Dec. 2, 1861	July 20, 1865
vt James E. White		Dec. 20, 1861	Jan. 30, 1865
vt Wm. Stainford		Jan. 1, 1864	July 20, 1865
ecruit Henry C. Elkins		Jan. 20, 1862	July 20, 1865
Pvt Leander Robertson		Jan. 1, 1865	July 20,1865
Listed as McLean in Adj. General's Report and as Bloomington in War Record of McLean County.			
ompany "C" THIRTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY			
gt David S. Leach		Aug. 15, 1861	Nov. 24, 1865
ompany "G"			
vt W. C. Arnold		Oct. 6, 1861	Oct. 6, 1864
ec. Arthur H. Dillon		Sept. 11, 1861	Jan.8,1862
ec. Thomas Eldridge		Oct. 6, 1861	Died July 6, 1862
ec. Nathan Kinsey		Sept. 14, 1861	Died Jan. 30, 1863

Company "F" THIRTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Pvt Theopilus Caton	Aug. 16, 1861	Mar. 16, 186
Pvt John Caton	Aug. 16, 1861	April 30, 186
John Chambers	Aug. 16, 1861	Sept. 15, 186

Company "E" ONE HUNDRED-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Rec. Abner C. Arnold	Dec. 14, 1863	July 12, 186
John L. Kingrey	Dec. 7, 1863	July 12, 186
Wm. H. Waltman	Nov. 10, 1863	Sick at M. O

Company "C" ONE HUNDRED-THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Recruit Joseph Estep	Nov. 25, 1863	Died Sept. 10, 186

Company "C" ONE HUNDRED-FOURTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Sgt James Cline	Aug. 6, 1862	Aug. 3, 186

Company "A" ONE HUNDRED-SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Capt Samuel B. Kinsey	Sept.. 19, 1862	Resigned May 12, 1864
Capt Harrison W. Wood	Sept. 19, 1862	Resigned Jan. 30, 1865
Capt Charles S. Beath	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
1st Lt Benj. R. Hieronymus	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 186
2nd Lt Dennis Kenyon	Sept. 19, 1862	Resigned Dec. 28, 186
2nd Lt George W. Brown	Aug. 7, 1862	Died Jan. 3, 186
2nd Lt William S. Allen	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered Out Aug. 5, 186 as 1st Sgt. (Com but not M)
Sgt Lafayette Archer	Aug. 7, 1862	May 12, 1865 (Wounded)
Sgt George A. Glotfelter	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 31, 1863. Reduced ranks at own request. Discharge for promotion in 1st Tenn. H. A
Sgt Needham J. Roach	Aug. 7, 1862	Died Memphis July 6, 186
1st Sgt Barnard A. Fields	Aug. 7, 1862	Discharged Jan. 4, 1864 (Disability)
Corporal John H. Moran	Aug. 7, 1862	Discharged Aug. 31, 186 as private; wounde
Corporal Anson Brown	Aug. 7, 1862	M. O. Aug. 5, 1865 as privat
Corporal Cyrus McFarland	Aug. 7, 1862	M. O. Aug. 5, 1865 as Sergean
Corporal Joseph B. Sanders	Aug. 7, 1862	Discharged Aug. 3, 1863, disabilit
Musician, John W. H. H. Moore	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 186
Musician, Terrance Brady	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 186
Pvt William B. Adams	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865, as Cpl
Pvt John Allen	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 186
Pvt Edward Bonifield	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 186
Pvt Richard S. Brock	Aug. 7, 1862	Died Memphis July 22, 186
Pvt Rufus Bordwell	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 186
Pvt Peter Burbank	Aug. 7, 1862	Died Camp Butler Sept. 26, 186
Pvt William T. Craven	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 186
Pvt William H. B. Cook	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865 as Corpora
Pvt Christofer Carr	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 186
Pvt Thomas S. Clark	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865 as Corpora
Pvt John T. Caton	Aug. 7, 1862	Died at home Nov. 15, 186
Pvt David Dempsey	Aug. 7, 1862	June 22, 186
Pvt Daniel Feathers	Aug. 7, 1862	Died at Nashville, Tenn Dec. 22, 1864 of wound
Pvt Thomas Fitzgerald	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 186
Pvt Patrick Foley	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 186
Pvt Edward F. Gillett	Aug. 7, 1862	July 17, 1865, wounde
Pvt William F. Getty	Aug. 7, 1862	Discharged June 10, 1863; to b appointed Sgt. in 1st Tenn. Hvy. Art
Pvt James S. Goss	Aug. 7, 1862	Jan. 14, 1865, disable
Pvt Adam Hoffman	Aug. 7, 1862	Died Memphis April 5, 186
Pvt M. G. Haughey		March 19, 1863, disabled from wound
Pvt Patrick Henessey	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 186
Pvt David Holden	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 186

vt Lewis Harley	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt John Harley	Aug. 7, 1862	Died at Nashville, Tenn. April 2, 1865, as Corporal
vt Thomas H. Hieronymus	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt Samuel G. Jones	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt A. T. Lonworth	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt Nicholas Lorrick	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt John L. Moore	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865, as Sergeant
vt Henry Myers, Jr.	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt John Moran	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt Truman Mason	Aug. 7, 1862	June 22, 1865
vt John McFernin	Aug. 7, 1862	March 19, 1863, disability
vt Henry Nilges	Aug. 7, 1862	Detached at M. O. of Rgt.
vt John Nirk	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt Patrick Ryan	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt William H. Seese	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt Nicholas Strauss	Aug. 7, 1862	March 19, 1863, disability
vt Wilson F. Eanders	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt Thomas H. Stones	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt Joseph Simon	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt Oliver P. Verry	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865, as Corporal
vt Horatio H. Valentine	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt George H. Williams	Aug. 7, 1862	May 14, 1864, disability
vt Jacob Wisemiller	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt Francis Young	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt Theophilus Zollars	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865, as Corporal
ec. Philip Braker	Nov. 11, 1862	Died Memphis, July 17, 1864
ec. Carrol Brown	Dec. 23, 1863	Died Montgomery, Ala., June 22, 1865
ec. Charles H. Morrell	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
ec. Daniel L. Pestana	Aug. 7, 1862	Died Quincy, Ill., Dec. 7, 1863
ec. Julius D. Sims	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
ec. Abraham B. Windsor	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
ec. William E. Waldren	Oct. 1, 1862	March 13, 1863, disability
ec. Isaac Roberts	Dec. 31, 1863	Died Pulaski, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1865

embers of Company "A" listed as from Funks Grove—

gt Isaac F. Stubblefield	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865
vt Casper Heckard	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865, as Private
vt Michael L. Koffman	Aug. 7, 1862	Oct. 1, 1863, disability
vt Henry W. Koffman	Aug. 7, 1862	July 7, 1865, disability
vt George Sweinhardt	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865, as Corporal
vt Henry Ward	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865, as Corporal
vt Isaac E. Funk	Aug. 7, 1862	Transferred to 33rd Illinois Infantry Regt. Aug. 5, 1865
vt John Heckard	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 7, 1865

ompany "E"

vt John E. Sturnader	Aug. 14, 1862	Died Memphis, Dec. 12, 1862

ompany "K"

vt Charles H. Hitchcock	Aug. 14, 1862	April 15, 1863

ompany "D" ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY (100 days)

nd Lt James Palmer	June 9, 1864	Sept. 23, 1864
gt John H. Ewing	June 9, 1864	Died Rola, Mo., July 13, 1864
orporal John M. Darnall	June 9, 1864	Sept. 23, 1864
vt Leroy Blard	June 9, 1864	Sept. 23, 1864
vt John Cavenaugh	May 2, 1864	Sept. 23,1864
vt Lewis Jones	May 2, 1864	Sept. 23,1864
vt David N. Longworth	May 2, 1864	Sept. 23,1864
vt William McGahan	May 2, 1864	Sept. 23,1864

Company "K"

Corporal Absalom Funk	May 2, 1864	Sept. 23, 186
Pvt James Green	May 2, 1864	Sept. 23, 186
Pvt Charles Harris	May 2, 1864	Sept. 23, 186

Company "G" ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY (1 Year Regt.)

Corp. Thomas T. Stubblefield	Sept. 1, 1864	July 8, 1865, as Sergean

Company "B" ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY (1 Year Regiment)

Pvt Henry Critchfield	Jan. 25, 1865	Died Mar. 6, 1865 at Camp Butle
Pvt Albert Critchfield	Jan. 25, 1865	Jan. 16, 186
Pvt V. R. Durgy	Feb. 1, 1865	Jan. 16, 186
Pvt Samuel S. Lewis	Jan. 25, 1865	Aug. 14, 186
Pvt John A. McIvain	Jan. 25, 1865	Jan. 16, 186
Pvt William H. Vert	Jan. 25, 1865	Jan. 16, 186
Pvt Leroy Wilcox	Jan. 25, 1865	Jan. 16, 186

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY (1 Year Regiment)

Field and Staff—

John M. Preshaw, Chaplain	May 5, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Albert W. Collins, Sergeant Major	Feb. 3, 1865	Sept .11, 186

Company "A"

Pvt Archibald R. Pollock	Feb. 6, 1865	Feb. 20, 168

Company "C"

Corp. Henry P. Moore	Feb. 9, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
James Cox, Musician	Feb. 9, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
John Gaddis, Wagoner	Feb. 9, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Pvt Hiram Jones	Feb. 9, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Pvt Isaac N. Parlier	Feb. 9, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Pvt John M. Severs	Feb. 9, 1865	Sept. 11, 186

Company "D"

Sgt James Ladew	Jan. 28, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Sgt Jacob L. Marshall	Jan. 30, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Sgt Adolph R. Meyer	Jan. 30, 1865	
Pvt Nicholas Biever	Jan. 30, 1865	Died July 22, 186
Pvt Frank Conrad	Jan. 30, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Pvt William T. Gibbs	Jan. 28, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Pvt. A. C. Gilhart	Jan. 30, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Pvt Nicholas Jungers	Jan. 30, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Pvt Philip A. Ladew	Jan. 28, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Pvt George H. Ladew	Jan. 28, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Pvt William Morrell	Jan. 28, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Pvt Henry A. Makepeace	Jan. 28, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Pvt John M. Preshaw, Sr.	Feb. 9, 1865	Promoted to Chaplai
Pvt John M. Preshaw, Jr.	Feb. 8, 1865	Sept. 11, 186
Pvt Edwin C. Sparks	Jan. 30, 1865	May 25, 186
Pvt Benjamin Wilcox	Jan. 28, 1865	July 14, 186

Company "E"

Pvt William R. Bunn	Feb. 9, 1865	Sept.11,186

Company "B" SECOND CALVARY REGIMENT

Corporal David G. Palmer	Aug. 12, 1861	Aug. 11, 1864, as Sergea
Pvt John P. Leonard	Aug. 12, 1861	
Rec. Herny Darnall	Aug. 12, 1861	Nov. 22, 1865, as 1st Sergea
Pvt Walter C. Trott	Nov. 21, 1863	Nov. 22, 186
Rec. William W. Ewing	Nov. 21 1863	Nov. 22, 1865, as Corpor
Rec. Isaac C. Trott	Mar. 21, 1864	Died Sept. 15, 186

Company "D" THIRD ILLINOIS CALVARY REGIMENT

Rec. David J. Ambrose	Feb. 29, 1864	May 30, 1865

Company "C" FIFTH ILLINOIS CALVARY

Sgt Edward W. Beath	Sept. 14, 1861	Oct. 26, 1862
Capt Francis A. Wheelock	Sept. 14, 1861	April 18, 1865
Capt Clarendon W. Wheelock	Sept. 14, 1861	Oct. 27, 1865
Pvt Charles D. Hathaway	Sept. 14, 1861	Oct. 13, 1864
Pvt James Crawford	Sept. 14, 1861	Oct. 27, 1865, as Corporal
Pvt Robert B. Crawford	Sept. 14, 1861	Oct. 27, as Corporal
Pvt Edward Eldridge	April 21, 1864	Oct. 27, 1865
Pvt Jonathan Fassett	Mar. 20, 1864	Oct. 27, 1865
Pvt John Ladew	Mar. 28, 1864	Oct. 27, 1865, as Corporal

Company "H" SIXTH ILLINOIS CALVARY

Rec. Marcus M. Goodall	Feb. 6, 1865	Aug. 25, 1865
Rec. Edward N. Johnson	Feb. 6, 1865	Nov. 5, 1865

Battery "K" FIRST ARTILLERY

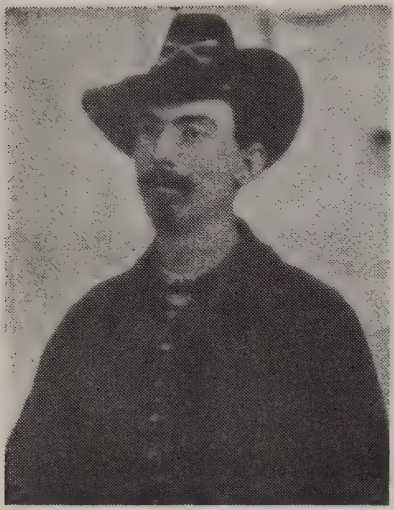
Pvt Thomas W. Carter	Aug. 15, 1862	June 19, 1865

Company "D" TWENTY-NINTH UNITED STATES COLORED INFANTRY

Rec. Wade H. May	Feb. 4, 1865	Nov. 6, 1865

Company "D" EIGHTH MISSOURI INFANTRY

Cpl William D. Stone	June 14, 1861	Died at Paducah, Ky., Oct. 18, 1861
Cpl William F. Briggs	June 14, 1861	July 1, 1864
Cpl William F. Rowell	June 14, 1861	July 1, 1864
Cpl Alfred D. Green	June 14, 1861	Died in hospital, date unknown
Alen P. Haughey, Musician	June 14, 1861	June 28, 1861
Pvt John C. Hughey	June 14, 1861	Surg. Certif. dis. Oct. 31, 1861

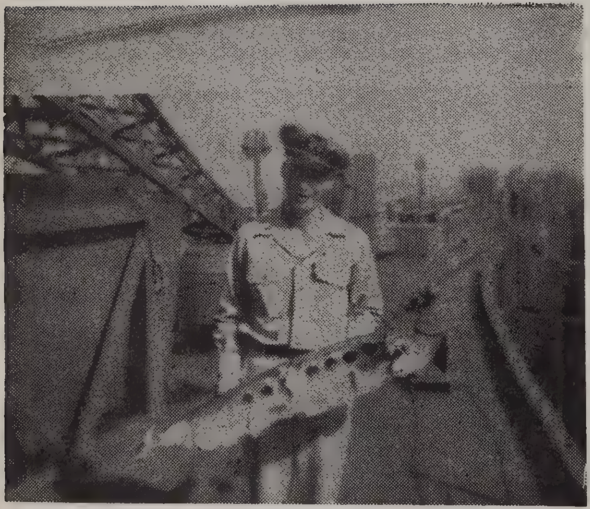


William Watt Ewing
Civil War Veteran

Civil War Veterans. Back row, left to right: Dan Tudor, Bill Gibbs, Watt Ewing. Seated: Jim Evans and Wm. Hall.

Tee Farmer
World War I Veteran

First Atomic Bomb Blast—Hiroshima



Harry Heising—World War II Veteran

Don Childers—Veteran of Korean Conflict

AGRICULTURE
and
INDUSTRY

The early farmers believed that land cleared from timber was more adaptable to farming than the prairie, and did most of their planting on the clearings, leaving the prairie grass for hay and pasture.

Soon these farmers learned that the prairie soil would yield twice the grain as the timber soils with much less effort, and the early source of power for plowing was oxen.

The grain crops were harvested by hand with cradles, and were threshed by flail or tramping with horses or oxen. One of the first successful reapers was built in Bloomington.

The harvesting of corn was by hand and was scooped into rail pens.

One of the major problems enrolled in farming of the prairies was that of drainage. In 1870 a piece of equipment called a "mole ditcher" was used. This machine consisted of a chain with an iron ball attached which was pulled through the ground by oxen and held into the ground by weights.

A problem the early farmers did not have to combat too seriously was that of insects. The common practice of burning the prairie grass each year destroyed most of the insects as well as the humus for the soil.

Oxen gave way to horses during the period 1860-1865, and horses played a prominent part in the agriculture until the late 1930's when mechanization was practically complete.

The fences found on early farms consisted of the rail zig-zag fence. Later on hedge became as popular. Farmers purchased hedge plants by the hundreds. Later hedge fences gave way to wire and finally electric fences became popular as temporary measures.

The first farm buildings were made of logs. Sawmills later became available (1833) and rough sawed lumber was used. As time went on farm buildings changed with needs and materials were manufactured to permit building from concrete, brick and steel as well as wood.

As farming became more scientific the schools and experiment stations began to influence agriculture. As early as 1870 people saw the need for soil conservation. The increase in population and the shift from the country to the city caused more intensified farming which in turn favored soil depletion.

This increased population and industrial revolution enabled one farmer to farm more land and feed many families other than his own. In turn he needed equipment, fertilizer, etc., until now the modern farmer is a business man using capital and management as contrasted to the early settler who used hard labor mainly in order to feed his family.

The improvement in transportation has enabled the farmer to find new markets and to obtain many advantages both socially and economically. Today the farmer and city family are inter-dependent, and while farmers have lost some of their independence they have gained educationally and economically.

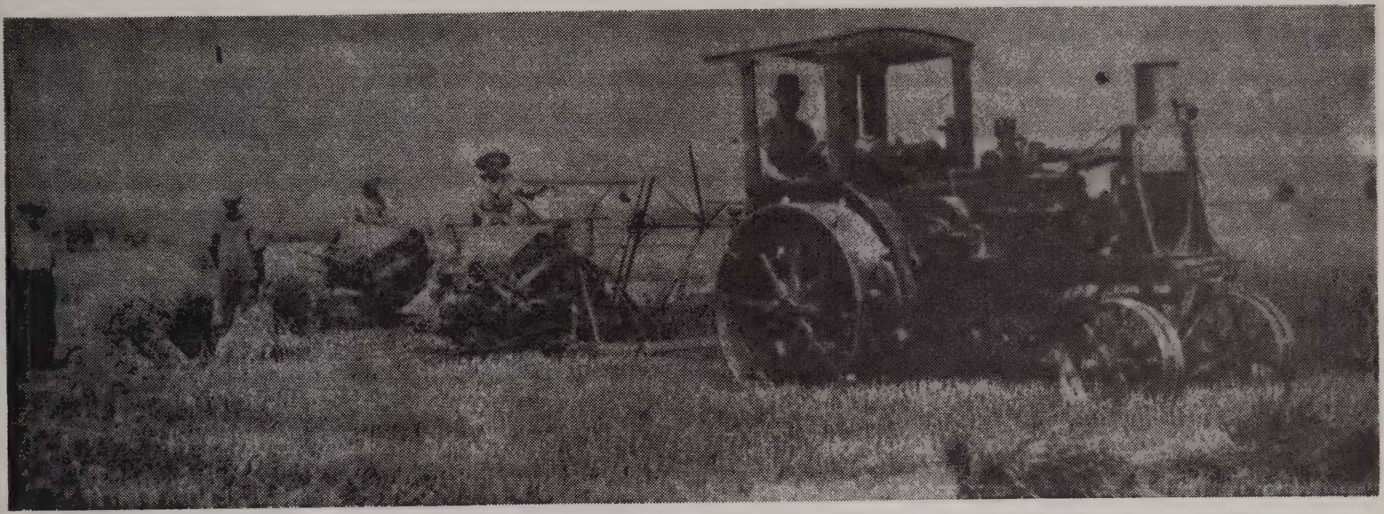
Training Oxen to Work

Before the calves were a year old they were yoked together with light yokes. Their tails were tied together firmly, so they could jump, lunge and kick as much as they liked, but could not turn quickly and break their neck.

A rope fastened to the yoke served as a line to guide the calves. After a few days the young ox began to understand when they wore the yoke that they were expected to work, but it required months for them to know just what the driver wanted them to do. After they learned the meaning of the guide line and yoke they were hitched to a cart driven every day. By the time the calves were a year old they were strong enough to pull a light load on a wagon. By the time they were two or three years old they were well broken and ready for heavy farm work such as plowing the tough prairie sod. The prairie grass grew several feet high and its long fiberous roots were tough. A good sod breaking team consisted of six or eight oxen. The plows were crude wooden mould boards or barshear.

The ground was prepared for planting by dragging brush to level it down. The corn was dropped by hand and covered with a hoe. It took two or three years of farming the first prairie sod before the fiberous roots were decayed enough to raise a good crop of corn.

Later the corn planter came into use. There were two box-like funnels. One on each side in front of the wide wheels. The drivers seat was on springs rods behind and above the corn boxes. There was a crank that must be jerked backward and forward to release the corn from the boxes. Before planting the fields were marked at three feet apart opposite from the way it was to be planted. As the planter crossed these marks the corn was dropped. About this time the double shovel plow or cultivator came into use taking one complete round of the field for each row of corn. The polished steel plow was introduced about 1842-1850, revolutionizing cultivation of our prairies.



CUTTING OATS ON LEACH FARM

The Department of Agriculture of the State Ad-inistration grew out of the organization of the griculture Society incorporated by the act of the egislature in 1853.

cLean: Laid out June 22, 1866, and under eneral law in 1873. Population in 1910 was 532. cLean in the State of Illinois ranks high as an agri-ultural center. A large area in the Eastern part of e state, because of the absence of timber, was called y the earlier settlers, "The Grand Prairie." The entral part of the state was adapted to the raising of orn and the southern and southwestern part to wheat. linois excelled all other states in oat crops and is next the state of Iowa in corn. Illinois led in the raising nd breeding of valuable horses, second in produc-on of swine, third in cattle growing, fourth in dairy-g and dairy products. Mt. Hope Township, consist-g of Town 22N. and the 12 north sections in town 1 north R. 1 W. third P.M., by the government sur-eys contained 940 acres of timber land. This town-ip occupies the southwestern part of McLean County. is watered by branches of Sugar Creek and contains 8 full sections or about 31,000 acres of fine farm-g land. The township derives its name from the Mt. ope Colony. William Johnson was one of the first ttlers, the beautiful grove on Sugar Creek being amed for him. His residence was on one of the great migrant trails, and as night came on, he was accus-omed to go to his gate and say to the weary emigrant, Come in, I have plenty of water, wood, corn, and eed and you are welcome to all you need."

Mt. Hope Township, in which McLean is located, as organized in 1858 with Daniel Windsor as its first Supervisor. At the time of this publication, William H. Wright is Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. The township has been largely Republican.

McLean is the commercial center of a large fertile and prosperous agricultural community and the village is one of the best in the country. In 1899 McLean County excelled every other County in corn production. Early and later methods of planting and cultivation are being tried to promote bigger and better crops. There is nothing more interesting than the improvements and developments of seeds and machinery to plant and cultivate and harvest these crops in this agricultural center.

Corn planters were in general use in the year 1865. So we note the change and improvements in our modern ways of planters and seeders. It was in the years of 1852-1853 that farmers were able to raise corn with less labor than by former methods by hand. The invented one hand planter added greatly to the planting of corn. This planter was invented about the same years. The invention of the reaper, not long previous to 1853, gave great aid in the wheat, oats, and rye harvesting. All this came about the time new railroads were able to carry grain to distant markets. The farmers began to be wholesale or real farmers about this period. They could carry on a farm raising small grain, corn, and stock by 1854 with less than half the help required 10 years before. It was not until 1875 that farmers began to learn that 3000 bushels of corn could be shelled and taken to market in one day, that 20 acres of oats could be cut with a self-binder bound and shocked in one day. The same could be threshed and binned in 12 hours. Careful farmers found their profits consisted in a judicious system of mixed farming, taking advantage of all improved machinery, seed selections, and the best in breeding of all kinds of livestock. Through the years the farmer has gained knowledge and profited by careful planning, and executing his efforts for the improvements of agriculture, until we are now to the modern ways of farming. Machinery in every line of the very best in all makes is improved over the old, and now agriculture has made such improvements that it is no longer just a farm enterprize, but a well set up business that has required a well planned rotation of crops, commercial fertilizer, hybrid seeds, breeding and feeding of livestock, so that we cannot only profit by our forefathers hardships and efforts but may give to our sons and daughters, the better ways and means of our great agricultural center.

Now in the past few years, we have crop controls and prices set by our agriculture administration which tends to aid the farmer in adjustments and planning of his farms. We are now experiencing the greatest changes in history in our labors to not only comply with our agriculture programs but to accept all the sciences and services of our still great promoters in the agricultural world.

Listed here are several of the farmers and agricultural pioneers and promoters of this great community of home lands in or near McLean, Illinois, in Mt. Hope and Funks Grove Townships.

Charles Wesley Stubblefield: A representative and prominent citizen of Funks Grove Township. He owned and operated 300 acres of well improved land, which was his fathers home site (Robert Stubblefield). He was born and lived here his entire life on this same land. He was born April 19, 1851. He was a thorough and systematic farmer and ever bore his part in the upbuilding of his community, being a strictly temperate man and never using intoxicants or tobacco in any form.

William Welch: Born in England June, 1826. His farm lies 3 miles north of McLean in Funks Grove Township. His farming consisted of mixed farm crops and stock raising. The family was held in high esteem in the community in which they lived.

John Joseph Pitts: Born October 20, 1853 and a representative of an old Massachusetts family. He was a successful teacher and then entered law at Wesleyan University. He purchased the McLean County abstract books, which cover a large wealthy and prosperous field. He was quite prominent in lodge and Fraternal Orders.

Augustus T. Longworth: Born December 5, 1843 in Mt. Hope Township and was one of the oldest residents. He was a thorough and enterprising successfu farmer and a Civil War veteran. In addition to genera farming, he engaged in breeding draft horses, roa horses, and mules. He was supervisor of Funks Grov Township and belonged to the G.A.R. He maintaine a very high standing throughout the portion of McLean County where he spent his entire life.

William Merrell: Born February 22, 1836 in Lawrenceville, N. J. He served his apprenticeship as carpenter. After being a carpenter here for severa years, he later engaged in farming which he followe in the remaining years of his life. He was a man o good repute, just and upstanding in his conviction Mr. Merrell in company with his brother, John, cam to McLean in 1856.

Lewis Marley: Born in December, 1820. A native of Pennsylvania. Became a resident of this count in 1844. He was a good citizen and member of thi community. He started at the foot of the ladder an gained the principles of honor, truth and resolutio and perseverence in the battle with the difficulties o life. He owned a fine homestead of 340 acres o land, well stocked with high grade animals. He wa in the Union Army and a member of Co. A, 117t Illinois Infantry.

Thomas Tyson: Born August 18, 1836. H owned and occupied his fine homestead in Mt. Hop Township north of McLean. His holdings gained b the exercise of his own industry. He built a reputation for himself as a thoroughly honest man and good citizen.

William Tyson: A native of the British Empi in England. He came to the United States in 183 In the year 1855, he and his brother, Thomas, purchased 320 acres of land in Mt. Hope Township whic they settled and farmed together for several year At this time the land lies in good state of improvements and cultivation. They were a family of hig respect in this community. Mr. Tyson was a Republican, skillful farmer and a straight and upright busine man.

Jesse Stubblefield: Born July 30th, 1825. H was the first white child born in Funks Grove. He w the son of Robert Stubblefield and was a man of mo honorable character in all his dealings with his countr man. His land holdings grew until he owned 140 acres of fine land. He built a fine brick home artistic design. He was a Republican in politics an raised his family in a manner that they were high respected and honorable citizens. He was loved an esteemed by all in this community and Funks Gro where he was born and grew up. He was successf in mixed farming and producer of livestock to a gre extent. A member of the Methodist church.

Mathew G. Haughey: Born April 8, 1840 Green County, Ohio, coming to McLean, he beg ealing in grain and stock. He later purchased one-alf interest in a drug store. He sold his drug store nd purchased an elevator and continued operating in rain until 1884. He also bought and shipped stock. Ir. Haughey was a greatly respected citizen and was member of the Congregational church and the G.A. . Post.

Richard Britt: Born September 5, 1837. He as reared on his father's farm and took sole interest the 240 acres of land and fine improved homestead. Ir. Britt was Republican in politics and was classed an honest and good citizen. He was a member of ıe Christian Church and was noble and high minded, nd always on the side of the right, doing all in his ower to make the County its present proud position this great state.

Thomas B. Pumpelly: Born July 1, 1828. He as a native of Maine and a resident of Mt. Hope. e owned 160 acres of land in excellent state of cultiation. He joined the Masonic Lodge in 1852. He as well respected and lived only for the good of his ommunity.

Marion McCormick: Born in Ohio, March 3, 334. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick were members of ıe Methodist Church. He was a member of the . F. & A. M. Lodge and G.A.R. He witnessed much the growth of the state and experienced the toils nd privations of pioneer life. He hauled grain Pekin and Peoria, selling his corn for 8c a bushel nd wheat for 34c. In the development of the section the country in which he lived, he bore his part well.

Alexander D. Lawrence: Born December 22, 846 in Ohio of English ancestry, a resident of Funks rove Township, owned and operated 400 acres of nd. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, Eastn Star, Odd Fellows, and the G.A.R. Post of Mcean. He was highly respected in the community.

Hon. Samuel B. Kinsey: Born in Belmont, Ohio, ept. 19, 1824. Mr. Kinsey engaged in farming durg summer months and taught school in the winter onths. He was a Republican and member of Mcean Lodge A. F. & A. M., and the G.A.R. He was good esteem and lived for good and loyalty.

Joseph Baker: Born Feb. 21, 1834 and was a ccessful farmer since the age of 17. He bought 4 ams of oxen which he used to break prairie land for seasons. He was also occupied in assisting in the ading of the Illinois Central Railroad. His homeead he made into a model farm at that time. He as Township collector two years, a member of the oard of Supervisors, and always had interest in edutional matters. His biggest interests were in farmg and livetsock.

David R. Stubblefield: Born April 13, 1846 in unks Grove Township. He was educated in Wesleyan College, returning to his farm given him by his father, John Stubblefield, which he cared for and took great care to tile and build into a well kept and most desirable farm of that locality. He was successful in farming, buying and feeding, and shipping cattle, and added to his farm of which he had four hundred forty acres. In 1886, when water failed on his place, he drilled the first well in the township and put in a pump and a windmill. He was supervisor two years, township assessor one year, school director 12 years and school trustee six years. He was very religious and a Methodist. For 18 years he was Sunday School superintendent. No one could have been more highly respected. In 1899 he served as President of the McLean County Farmers Institute.

Charles E. Smith: Born May 9, 1849 in Morgan County, Ohio. He lived on his own farm all his farming years, having a good farm dwelling, barns, and out-buildings. He engaged in mixed farming and stock farming, and in the latter line, he was reasonably successful. His farm near McLean is in Funks Grove Township. He was a life long Republican and a firm believer in the principles of the party. He served eighteen years on the school board, thus showing interest in education. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge of McLean and the Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife were members of the Eastern Star and of the Methodist Church.

J. William Young: Born August 17, 1841, a native of Kentucky, Mr. Young first purchased 40 acres of land, adding to it until he owned 200 acres of rich land and under a high state of cultivation and improved with large neat and substantial residence, good barn, and out-buildings. He was a staunch Republican, served several years on the school board, and the honorable course in life has secured for him the confidence and high regard of all who knew him in business or socially.

Jacob Funk: Born April 7, 1830. He farmed on his father's land until he began buying up land for his own. His land holdings grew and he was quite successful in raising large numbers of horses, cattle, and hogs. He operated as a shipper, sending his animals to Chicago. He built a handsome brick residence. He was a strong Republican and was known far and wide as a good citizen, straight forward and systematic in his operations.

Wesley T. Crain: Born July 20, 1841. He was a prominent and successful farmer of Mt. Hope Township. A native of Logan County, Kentucky, and remained with his parents until the age of 15 years, and then made annual trips to the south with horses and mules to sell. He purchased land in Mt. Hope Township, later adding to his holdings. He erected a comfortable farm residence, a good barn and out-buildings. He had all the necessary machinery and implements for carrying on agriculture after the most modern and approved methods. The homestead bore evidence of cultivated taste. Mr. Crain was Republican and occupied prominent positions in the Masonic Lodge. He became a Mason in Kentucky in 1863 as a member of Gaspar Lodge No. 247. Coming to Illinois, he assisted in the organization of McLean Lodge No. 46 in the fall of 1865. He also assisted in organizing the Stanford Allen Lodge No. 605, having been Worshipful Master for several years. He gave liberally of his time and means to promote the interest of Masonry.

Alexander J. Yancey: Born August 3, 1845 in Orange County, Virginia. He was a land holder in Mt. Hope Township. He was prosperous in his agriculture and business operations. Besides his land property he owned twenty lots in different locations in the town of McLean. In 1844, he rented his farm and came to McLean where he entered into business. Mr. and Mrs. Yancey were members of the Methodist Church, and he was a member of the Masonic Lodge.

John Tallon: Born August 17, 1833. A native of Westmorelanshire, England. He was an industrious and enterprising farmer and stock raiser in Mt. Hope Township and was what may be properly called a self-made man. He was uniformly successful in his agriculture pursuits and business transactions. He was a great stock raiser. Mr. Tallon was Democratic in politics. He was well read and took interest in every project to promote the welfare of his community. He was well respected and thought of north of McLean.

Samuel Leach: Born December 31, 1840. A native of Old Granite State in Cheshire County in the New Hamshire Hills. He taught school three winters and served in the Army in Co. A, 14th N. H. Vol. Inf. until end of the war. Mr. Leach was Township Clerk for fourteen years, Township Treasurer, on the Board of Trustees, and Supervisor of Mt. Hope in the year 1885 and 1886. He was a Republican in politics. He was a member of G.A.R., Masonic Lodge of McLean, and DeMolay Commander at Bloomington. Mr. Leach in connection with his official duties, supervised and operated his farm in good state of cultivation and engaged in livestock raising. This farmstead was just 2 miles north of McLean.

John Stubblefield: Born in Ohio in 1820. He was four years old when brought to this county, his family being the second ones to locate in Funks Grove. He aided in the arduous task of developing new land and was a successful operator in farming.

George Stubblefield: Born at Funks Grove January 2, 1849. He was the second man to bring imported horses to McLean County, and he made eighteen trips to France to make purchases. In connection with his father, he engaged in breeding and sales of fine Percheron and coach horses and developed an extensive stock farm. He was a man of unswerving integrity and honor, and one who had a perfect appreciation of the higher ethic of life.

Ross P. Dye: Born Mason Co., Kentucky Feb. 3 1839. He was an active and enterprising farmer of Mt. Hope on a fine improved farm. They had a fine farm home. He was a breeder of fine Norman horses and gave much attention to stock, making a specialty of hogs. To his farming interests, he preferred to give his time and attention, leaving others the public affairs.

J. A. Houghman: Born in Funks Grove Township Feb. 10, 1855. He spent his boyhood and youth on the farm home. His was one of the finest in the locality being well tiled, fenced and improved. The family was one of prominence in the community where they resided.

William H. Wright: A wide awake and energetic business man and successful farmer of Mt. Hope Township. He was born Feb. 13, 1851 and a representative of one of the hardy pioneer families. He was very religious and highly respected man, and raised a very respected family of Mt. Hope.

Jason T. Place: Born in Providence, Rhode Island Sept. 10, 1820. He taught 3 months school terms in winters and farmed in the summer months in the Mt. Joy settlement near Atlanta, Illinois.

David Longworth: Born August 23, 1845. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. He was a member of McLean Lodge A. F. & A. M. and was a life long resident of McLean. He was always identified with agriculture and the farming county.

William H. Ross: Born May 30, 1840 in Funks Grove and was a most enterprising farmer of his time. He gave strict attention to stock raising, shipping cattle and hogs to Chicago. He was a Republican and served as Road Commissioner for ten years and as a member of the school board. Both he and his wife were held in highest esteem by all who knew him. His farm of 160 acres was north of McLean.

William Reeves: Born August 8, 1836 in Ohio, owned and operated 226 acres of land three miles southeast of McLean. When he was a boy of twelve he rode a horse of lead team in hauling freight from Cincinnati to Harrison, Ohio. In 1854 he came with his father to Illinois. He served the public as Constable and school director. He was a member of the McLean I.O.O.F. Lodge. He was a good farmer and a worthy citizen, always willing to help in every worthy enterprise.

James A. Stephen: Born December 11, 1836 and was a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family. He grew up on his father's farm. Later when a young man bought land, first 80 acres then another

0 making 160 acres. He erected a neat and com-iodious brick residence made from bricks of his own ianufacture at a brickyard on his place. Mr. Stephens ras an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He erved on the school board and was quite a hunter vhen a young man — killed deer, wild turkeys, and ther game on the prairies and grove surrounding. In ie early days, he hauled farm products to Pekin which ras the nearest and best market place. Corn 10c and vheat 30c a bushel.

James Norris Horn: Born December 3, 1853 and ras a farmer of long residence in McLean Co. A Re-ublican in politics. He and his wife were members of Iethodist Church. He owned 314 acres of very pro-uctive land on which general farming and raising of vestock took his attention. He served as school di-ector and Highway Commissioner in Funks Grove ownship. He and his good wife (Frances A. Mont-omery) maintained an excellent social standing and vere highly esteemed by a large acquaintance.

Emery L. Hougham: Born Nov. 6, 1863 in Funks irove Township. He was owner of 240 acres of high- productive land and engaged in general farming nd raising livestock. Mr. Hougham was a Democra-c Road Commissioner for nine years. He was a iember of A. F. & A. M., a member of Sirley Lodge, Methodist in religion. Mr. Hougham and his es-eemed wife and growing family were greatly esteemed iroughout the township.

Joseph A. Pitts: Born Nov. 14, 1823 in Bristol ounty Massachusetts and ranked high as one of the iost prominent farmers of Mt. Hope Township in vhich he was one of the largest land holders. He oc-upied a high place in the estimation of the commun-y as a man of strong and upright character. He ought his farm in Mt. Hope in 1852, adding more ind until his holdings was 800 acres. Mr. Pitts was lways a Democrat and took active part in politics. He vas road commissioner for several years. He was eld in high esteem as was all his family.

William Reeves: Born August 8, 1836 in Ham-ton, Ohio. He was the owner of 266 acres of land. Ie was Justice of Peace for eighteen years in his town-iip of Funks Grove. He was a staunch believer in emperance, being a son of Temperence. He belonged o I.O.O.F. and the Order of United Workmen. He vas a general farmer and livestock raiser.

George I. VanNess: Born October 14, 1839. A ative of Mercer County, New Jersey. He was a killed mason and added greatly to the industry and uilding of the public buildings in this town of Mc-ean and community. Mr. VanNess farmed until the ear 1858, when he joined his brother, John D., who vas a brick layer and the two became associated in he building line. For ten years, he was also clerk nd bookkeeper for F. A. Wheelock, then Justice of the Peace. He was always a Republican. He was a member of G.A.R. and was in military service in 1862, Co. E, 21st Regiment. He participated in battles of Fredricksburg, Marys Heights, Chancellorsville. He was termed as a "solid citizen" due to have taken a useful and important part in the public affairs.

John Wagner: Born August 26, 1850. Mr. Wagner was educated in a Catholic school in Milwaukee. He started farm management in the year 1869 in Mt. Hope Township. Mr. Wagner became a resident of McLean, July 28, 1875 and first engaged in the drug business. He erected at the northwest corner of the "square" a substantial brick two story structure. He was a Republican and a member of McLean Lodge A. F. & A. M. In his religious faith, he was a Congregationalist. The family was prominent in both social and Church circles.

John Wilcox: Born Sept. 20, 1858 in Muskingum County, Ohio. His father LeRoy Wilcox after serving in the Civil War, died in 1868 at McLean, leaving his wife with four small children. When John was young, he was employed at farm work. Later he was identified with the sawmill business, hauling and sawing trees into lumber for surrounding farms. In 1899, he became proprietor of the Hewett and Carr tile factory 2½ miles north of McLean, which he developed into an extensive industry and a credit to McLean as a manufacturing point. Mr. Wilcox has a fine residence near his factory and was a substantial and honored member of his community. He was a Republican and served his township efficiently as road commissioner and assessor. He was a member of Mt. Hope Lodge No. 746 I.O.O.F. and M.W.A.

George Walter Woodmancy: Born in Mt. Hope Township August 26, 1862 and was well and favorably known to all and recognized as one of its leading and prosperous farmers. Always held the respect of his community in all his business and dealing with his neighbors. Mr. Woodmancy was a Republican in politics, and held the office of school trustee for several years. Fraternally connected with the K. of P., and McLean Lodge I.O.O.F.. He and his wife and family are held in sincere regard by a large acquaintance.

FIRST CORN DUMP

In the days when all corn was husked by hand and scooped out of wagon's into rail pens and long low frame cribs, came the first corn dumps. The first elevators, as they were called, were made mostly of wood and gave the appearance of a substantial frame for a building. This heavy frame was thought necessary to raise the front of the wagons, causing the corn to run into the cribs without the aid of a scoop shovel. William Huston, who was a tenant on the William Ross farm, it is believed, had the first corn elevator in the community in 1896. It worked so successfully that when Mr. Huston's corn was cribbed he moved it from farm to farm and did custom work, elevating his neighbors corn until the husking was all completed. This word conveyor was rather a new word and what made it even more confusing was the fact that William Huston called it his Corn "consway", and Tom Brior, his hired man, called it a Corn "serveyor."

This successful and labor saving conveyor soon became a necessity as farmers could not hire men to husk corn if they had to scoop the corn, for which they paid an additional charge. The result was that everyone soon had corn dumps because they paid for themselves.

FIRST CORN HUSKING MACHINE

The success of the corn dump caused William Huston to persuade his neighbor, Thaddeus Stubblefield, to go in with him and buy the first corn husking machine in this community. It was a heavy one-row machine made by McCormick and Company and required six horses to pull it. The power was taken from the ground to operate the machinery by means of two large drive of bull-wheels. It had snapping rollers very similar to our present corn pickers but the husking mechanism was built into the wagon which had to be pulled along the side by more horses.

This machine was guaranteed to husk corn by the manufacturer and was purchased with an understanding that when a representative of the company had same in running order and the machine had successfully husked two loads of corn, it was to be paid for by cash settlement.

When corn and ground conditions were dry, the machine trial took place and did, to the satisfaction of the purchasers, husk two loads of corn, and was settled for as agreed.

The new purchasers later learned that it would only husk corn when the corn was exceptionally dry, as well as the ground. This machine was tried several different times, but was finally discarded and rotted and rusted under a large oak tree during the next forty years. It never did husk more than three hundred bushels of corn.

The McCormick Company improved on their one-row during the next five years and the Deering Company also made a one-row husker. Ben H. Stubblefield had one of the first Deering corn huskers and after making two unsuccessful hitches to pull both the wagon and picker with one tractor and one operator, he found a hedge tree that was crooked just as he wanted it and made a hitch that was successful. Engineers from picker manufacturers came to watch the operation and to take measurements and the next year they made and sold a steel hitch to pull both wagon and picker.

McCormick bought out Deering and that union was known as McCormick-Deering, who made a power-take-off, tractor-driven, one-row picker. The New Idea Company made the first two-row pickers which also operated with tractor-power-take-off.

McCormick-Deering made the first pickers that mounted onto a tractor which pulls the wagon behind it.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

The progressive attitude that the people in the McLean trading area have proven in other lines of endeavor in the past 100 years has, also, been exemplified by their acceptance of the importance of maintaining and improving soil and crop productivity by the use of chemical plant foods and soil conditioners.

Within the last century the attitude of this agricultural community has changed gradually but surely from one of "everlasting soil self sufficiency" to that of one recognizing the potentials and possibilities of a well managed soil program involving the feeding of plants by building the soil. In this limited space, of course, the impossibility of a detailed account is recognizable.

Probably our thinking of soil needs was greatly stimulated by the Marrow plots begun at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, in 1876 and continued to the present. These plots were initiated to prove the importance of crop rotations involving the use of legumes, manures, limestone, phosphate, potash nitrogen and minor elements.

From the beginning, farmers in Mt. Hope Township found by observation that they grew greater yields of corn where they spread manure. The problem, however, was to obtain enough manure. They then discovered the value of growing legumes in a crop rotation to increase yields. Legumes, however, would not grow bountifully in soil having too much acidity. This problem could be met by the use of limestone spread on the soil in amounts usually ranging from 1 to 4 tons per acre With the exception of a few individuals, who as boys had spent a good many hours removing stones from fields, a program of soil acidity testing and liming became a recognized farming practice. This development was further enhanced by encouragement both morally and financially by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Progressiveness being the keystone of our farmers success, they began to look to the Marrow plot for other means of increasing production. The nex step seemed to be the feeding of crops. This was a natural adjustment since the farmers were accustome to feeding livestock—(so, why not feed the plants) They started with phosphate, a necessary and important food for these legumes which were doing so much for our corn, oats and wheat crops by having the ability, in cooperation with the nitrofying bacteria in the oil, of adding nitrogen to the soil by taking it from e air. Soluble phosphates were also important food r our other crops. Admitting that so many years of oducing large crops would deplete even our good oil, our farmers began their phosphate program by dding 1000 lbs. to 2000 lbs of Rock Phosphate as e phosphate soil test indicated that need.

In more recent years we have recognized the eed of Potash for plant production. A potash soil st was developed and many of the Mount Hope farmers are in the process of maintaining or raising the vailable potash level to recommended amounts by e use of potash salts.

Nitrogen, the most glamorous of plant foods, is recent years, being added to a large percentage of rn ground. Corn, being a heavy user of nitrogen d capable of showing tremendous increases in yield ith a goodly supply of nitrogen, has become the show se for fertilizer salesmen.

In a well rounded program of soil fertility we are arning also the importance of many minor elements ch as, magnesium, manganese, sulphur, iron, etc. e necessity of water for plant growth will not be verlooked as a limiting factor. Already irrigation has en tried successfully in this area, bringing corn yields fertilized soil up to 150 bushels per acre. Sunht, weed control, insect control and plant population are becoming increasingly important to the invidual farmer as his other production costs mount.

We know that perfection, the indefinable goal hich we in and around McLean shall be striving for, ch in his own way, during the next 100 years will t be reached, but the desire for it **will** lead us toard better agricultural methods of which we all as community will be proud.

AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC FROM 1912-1954

912—Weather cold through January and the first of February. Snow storm on February 21 with drifts 3 to 4 feet deep by the next day. Oats were sowed around the middle of April. Corn and oats, good crop.

913—This was a very dry year. Crops in most of the U .S. were poor. Oats averaged from 10 to 13 bushels per acre; corn around 40 bushels. Wheat was good with an average of 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

914—This was a normal year with fair crops.

915—This year was very wet through threshing time. Had good corn crop here, but frosted in the north.

916—Weather was very hot and dry. The corn here was only ½ crop.

1917—This year was dry through the spring. The ground worked fine. On June 4 there was a 4-inch rain—continued to be wet through the month. A dry July. A frost Sept. 11 that killed most of the corn. Dry fall. Cold and cloudy month of October. Mild November.

1918—Fine weather through March. Cool in April. Damp and cool in May. Hot winds on August 5 and plenty of rain through threshing and most of the fall. Wet until Christmas, with not enough snow to cover the ground. A snow the day before Christmas enough to cover the ground.

1919—On January 3rd the temperature was 10 below zero—the rest of the month was not so cold. Cool in June. Good fall weather.

1920—Cool in January and February. A blizzard on March 4 and very cold. A flood on March 11 and wet in March and April. A blizzard on Easter, April 4. Cool, wet May. Frost and ice in the middle of May. Had first frost in the fall on October 1. Some corn yet to be husked around Christmas.

1921—Lots of rain from June till after corn husking.

1922—Very wet spring until May 26. Seasonable for rest of the year.

1923—January 1923 was the warmest month of January since 1880. February weather about average. First day of March was like spring. Dry spring. Cool June. Wet from July 27 till the next spring.

1924—Cold and wet spring. Corn was planted and laid in the ground 4 weeks before coming up, weak seed rooted. Lot of corn planted over. Harvest was late. Oats were cut as late as August 1st, but the oats were a good crop. Big sleet on December 17 and 18 that wrecked telephone lines and trees. Stayed on till January 8, 1925. The snow and ice was not all gone until about February 5, 1925.

1925—Very wet fall.

1926—Seasonable spring. Wet at threshing time. More rain in September than for any other September on record—over 13½ inches of rain. Creek was out 5 times in September and 2 times in October. Wet at corn husking time. A lot of corn to husk after Christmas.

1927—Very wet spring. Corn planted very late; looked poorest since 1901, but came out better in the fall. No snow until November 30, then a snow again on December 30. Some corn to husk after the New Year.

1928—Dry spring. Wheat was frozen out. Fair oats. Good corn. Wet at husking time.

1929—This was the year of the big flood on July 5; lot of damage to corn and small grains. Good ground yielded fair corn.

1930—Very dry year—no high waters, but a lot of hot winds burned the tassels on the corn. Wheat and oats about as usual. Some winter weather after Thanksgiving. No snow at Christmas time. Driest December on record to date.

1931—First part of the year was dry. Wet fall and so hot that a lot of horses were killed. No zero weather in 1931.

1932—Dry spring. Failure in wheat crop. Good oats and a big corn crop. Wet fall for corn husking.

1933—Spring was wet, with 27 days of rain in May. Corn planting began the last days of May. No rain in June and July. Corn crop was poorest in history. No snow in December.

1934—Very dry after May 1st. Many fields of corn never came up. Had only ½ crop of corn. Snow covered the ground in the last half of December.

1935—Wet spring. Corn was not planted till the last of May and first of June, but had a good crop.

1936—Dry spring—all the work done early. Too dry and hot through July and August and much corn burned. A hail storm east of McLean left only ½ crop on most farms.

1937—Little rain in March. A tornado north of McLean April 14. A lot of rain in June. Good crop of oats and corn. Winter weather from Nov. 15 to Christmas, then rain for a week.

1938—Plenty of rain in the spring. Dry July and August. Good fall to harvest crops. Not cold until Christmas week.

1939—Had a lot of rain and storms in June and July. September was hot and dry. First snow Nov. 3rd—weather dry then until a snow on December 27.

1940—Corn and wheat crops were fair this year. Oats were heavy weight. Little rain—many wells went dry.

1941—Wheat crop was fair. Corn and oats were good. Rains fell as needed through August. Rainfall for fall months was heaviest on record —12 to 15 inches of rain in October. Some beans yet to be harvested on New Year's Day.

1942—Too much rain at time the oats were cut an some were lost; however, oat crop was fair Good corn crop. Early snows delayed husk ing and bean harvesting—some beans out til late winter. On Nov. 28 had 9½ inches o snow. Snow storms followed with 4 to inches at a time. Snow stayed on till day afte Christmas when the rain melted most of th snow and ice.

1943—Cold weather till late march. Cold in Ma and most of corn not planted till June. Oa crops had small yields; beans were fair crop good quality and dry. Dry fall for cor husking.

1944—The month of January was like spring—som farmers plowed ground before the snow o February 10. Had 12 below zero weather o Feb. 12. Plenty of rain in the spring. Chinc bugs bad everywhere this year. Dry summer Corn crop fair; oat crop poor; good hay. Dr fall. Snow through most of December.

1945—January and first part of February were cold Good spring weather in March. Good cor and oat crops. Wet fall with late corn picking

1946—Good spring weather. Good corn crop.

1947—January and February were cool. A tornad on the evening of April 29 started south o Armington and traveled northwest throug the farm area about 5 miles north of McLea The Charles Harris' new home and the Ott Graber barn were destroyed. Wet fall wit corn picking late—finishing in December.

1948—Snow on March 27. Good spring and fa weather. Very good corn crop.

1949—There were 7 days of sunshine in January an February. March weather was too wet to so oats. Good crops.

1950—Lot of rain in January and February. Had to 6 inches of snow February 25. Dry i month of May. Cool summer. April an October were warm months. December wa cold with snow on ground all the month.

1951—January and February were cold. Wint weather continued until March 21. Groun was frozen nearly two feet deep. Wet, co during month of June. July 5 was the colde on record since 1872. Good weather for ha vesting crops. Cold in December.

1952—Cold weather in January. Most of spring w cool with snow on April 4 and 5. Corn w planted the first part of May. Wet in Ju with a flood on June 21. Plenty of ra through July. Cold in October with temper ture Oct. 8 of 23 degrees above zero. Co

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weather through months of November and December.

953—Seasonable weather in January and February. Cool in March and April. Oats were sowed the last of March. Seasonable weather through the summer. Dry fall, with most of the corn picked by November 1. First "tracking" snow on Thanksgiving Day.

954—Temperature was 4 degrees below zero on January 12 and zero on March 5. A snow storm March 2 that blocked some roads. Some oats were sowed the first part of April—most of them sowed about the middle of month. Wet in April. Dry and cool in May. Dry until August 24, then three days of rain. Dry fall for corn picking, with most corn picked by November 1. Not much snow in December.

McLEAN IN RHYME

The following "McLean in Rhyme" was written or, and published in the Atlanta Argus in the month f January, 1875, and gives a review of the business f the town and the names of those who were engaged business at that time.

here's no town in the State the size of McLean,
hat ships in more stock or handles more grain,
r can show more men of business capacity,
apitol, enterprise, skill or sagacity.
ur business firms are in a healthy condition,
nd able to cope with all competition.

irst, C. C. Aldrich, who is up with the times,
eals in grain, lumber, coal, doors, sash and blinds.
Ir. M. G. Haughey, to court good luck,
uts a dump in his warehouse, purchased of Buck.

tubblefield and Bonifield ship off our stock,
ike Kenyon and Haughey—in all quite a flock;
toner, Aldrich & Co., of the Mt. Hope mill,
o grinding and tolling with hearty good will.

emert, the merchant, keeps two clerks in his store,
nd with his well-augur is counted a bore.
ongworth & Palmer, and Bascom & Son,
eep drugs of all kinds that are A No. 1.

nd Holmes, who they say, was christened H. P.,
ells sugar and coffee and excellent tea,
nd Wheelock, Frank A., of auctioneer fame,
eals in groceries, crockery, boots, shoes, and game.

here's Palmer, the dentist, the very next door,
ulls teeth for the people, they say, by the score.
f its Preshaw you'd find, your taxes to pay,
le's in Squire Kellogg's office, step right this way.

he two Wheelock brothers, called Whitney and Clad,
ell goods in their line, the best to be had;
hen there's Father Hale, who takes great delight,
elling goods to the Grangers, at prices just right.

At the sign of the pole, Ad. Harrisson's there,
And can give you a shave or trim up your hair.
C. W. Phillips, a tailor by trade,
Makes suits up to order, and keeps ready-made.

For cigars, confectionery, checkers or chess,
Go to R. T. Spencer's the next door west.
Miss Addie V. Smith, often-times called Miss Trott,
Keeps millinery goods that suit to a dot.

And Bonnie the butcher, as sure as you're born,
Makes steak of a beef c-lean up to the horn.
Mr. James K. Pitts is a No. 1 tinner,
And leads the brass band in the absence of Skinner.

Morehead & Gilbert keep hardware you know,
And sell to the people at prices down low.
For harnesses, Randolph and Youngman have shops,
And in working for business they're steady as tops.

For blacksmithing shops we have three very good,
Run by Finch, Foreman, Thomas, Dick Stones and H. Wood.
We have shoemakers two, each boasting renown,
And the pair hold their awl in the south part of town.

Our hotel has been painted, varnished and swept,
And by Hitchcock they say, is splendidly kept.
Of medical men we've enough I should say,
With Johnson, Correll, Bascom and Fay.

And yet Mrs. Dillon finds plenty to do,
To cure with the "Balm" ills all are heir to.
For lawyers we boast of some very fair,
There's Johnson, Longworth and Frisby, the 'Squire.

For dispensers of justice, there is Kellogg and Church,
Whose knowledge of law comes by diligent search.
Revs. Rybolt and Brierly, the gospel preach,
Let us heed their injunctions and heaven we'll reach.

Daniel, our cooper, north-east of the square,
Can fix up your barrels when out of repair.
And if any hauling you wish to have done,
Call on Foster, McCormick, or Wilcox & Son.

Our constable, Carrington, to collect a debt
When he takes it in hand is "persimmons" you bet.
The chances for burglars to break in and thieve,
Are small when our night watch is Henry A. Keve.

Andy Dillman, our postmaster, I here shall note down,
As a wag and a wit who "scoops" the whole town.
We have carpenters, masons, and knights of the brush,
The list is so numerous, I pause with a rush.

Now I "rise to explain," as I bid you adieu—
The above, for McLean, is a business review,
And if any there are who have been left behind,
Let them hand in their names to the

BOY THAT IS BLIND.

Written by: F. A. Wheelock.

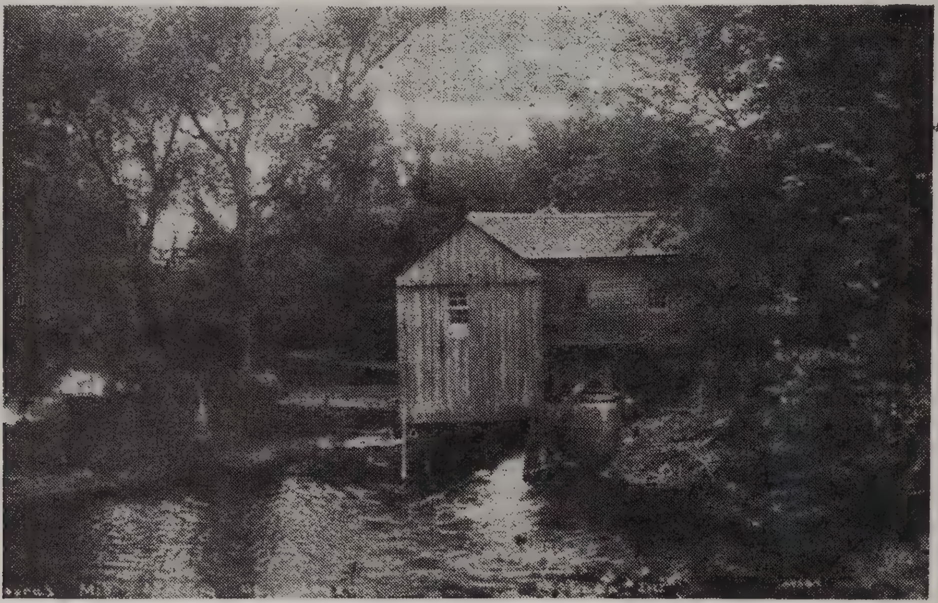
INDUSTRY

Article from Atlanta Argus, February 6, 1914

MOORE'S WATER MILL IS NO MORE

This Historic Structure Operated by Three Generations of the Moore Family Passed to Other Hands on March First.

Moore's Mill, the historic old structure on Sugar Creek, in Mt. Hope township has in all probability ground its last grist, at least with water power. March 1st, Lee Moore will surrender the mill, together with the old Moore homestead of forty acres to Arthur T. Kenyon, who recently purchased the property. The mill will be abandoned as a commercial proposition, the dam has been torn out and the old water wheel stands silent, never to turn again. This old mill has been written about and photographed until it is familiar to everybody, still we believe this article with the accompanying illustrations will prove of interest to all our readers.



MOORE'S MILL

Three generations of the Moore family have operated the old water mill. Jacob Moore, its founder, was a prominent character in the early days. He raised a large family, three daughters still residing in Atlanta: Mrs. Judith Tidd, Mrs. Mary McFarland, and Mrs. Priscilla Wikle, together with numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Jacob Moore was succeeded in the management of the mill by his son, David, and he in turn by his son, Lee.

In the early days the mill did a large business, people coming from many miles around to have their grists ground. In late times the modern mills have supplanted the small mill. Only corn meal and feed have been ground at the old mill in recent years, although at one time it did a large flour business.

Moore's mill is situated on the south bank of Sugar Creek and about central on the east side of the northeast quarter of section 32, three miles west and a little north of McLean. With the exception of a few old settlers still living, the opinion is almost universal that it was built by the man whose name it bears, but this is a mistake as the following facts will show.

Jacob Moore came from Ohio and settled with old Mt. Hope Colony in the fall of 1841. His family consisted of his wife and eight children, six girls and two boys. Mr. Moore was a practical miller, but having come to Illinois to engage in farming, and with that end in view he bought and settled on a quarter section of land in section 29, north of Sugar Creek. The purchase was made from John Caton, who was one of the prominent land owners and stock raisers of that day. There were no railroads then, and pine lumber was not only high, but could be had only by hauling it on wagons from the river towns. The result was the general use of native or hard wood lumber, which the few mills then in the country were not always prepared to furnish on demand. Mr. Caton understood the situation and having first convinced himself that it would be a safe and profitable investment to make, he resolved to establish a saw mill at Mt. Hope, and in the fall of 1842 erected the building since known as Moore's mill. The frame was constructed of heavy hard wood timbers, requiring a large force of men to handle and place them in position, and Mr. Caton adhered strictly to a long established custom by inviting his neighbors to the "raising". In early times all buildings of any size were put up in that manner and the old ttlers enjoyed a "raising" better than a circus. It eant a kind of neighborly holiday, and the people r miles around would come together for such an oc-sion and help and exchange friendly greetings. Mr. aton's mill "raising" was no exception to the rule, a few survivors of that event still remember it.

Having erected the building, Mr. Caton built renty feet of dam across the main channel of the eek and put in a reaction water wheel to furnish the ower. About this time he became discouraged with e enterprise and traded it to Mr. Moore, for his arter section of land for the mill proper and six res of land south of it.

Thus Mr. Caton's unfinished saw mill passed into e hands of its new owner to be converted into a ist mill. Mr. Moore first procured a pair of mill ones and then became his own architect and builder machinery, which consisted of a small but ingenious stem of shafts and cog wheels, all made of wood. single elevator carried the flour to the bolt and the ower was conveyed from the wheel shaft to a very rge perpendicular shaft, from which it was distri-ited throughout the building. There were shutes rough which the ground stuff ran into receiving bins the basement, where after being sacked the corn eal was carried up to the next floor for delivery to stomers as called for, while the wheat, rye, and buck-eat flour was carried up by a single elevator to be lted and discharged into bins on the upper floor. esides doing the interior work, Mr. Moore improved e mill by adding twenty feet to its length and two et to its height. This gave him five feet of water d he started the mill in the fall of 1843, but the aton wheel failed to supply the necessary power and stop was while Mr. Moore put in a new Lance wheel. is was also a failure and another shut-down followed ile a new reaction wheel was being installed. This st wheel was a success and continued in use until orn out.

Everything worked nicely and the mill was soon ling the top waves of popular favor and business ccess. Its trade reached out into Tazewell, Logan, d DeWitt counties, and as far east as LeRoy in Mc-an county. Grists varying in quantity from a wagon ad drawn by four yoke of oxen to a single sack car-ed on horseback were brought from far and near to ground into breadstuffs as their turn came. As the ill had a capacity of only six bushels per hour, it was cessary for customers from long distances to wait om two to ten days at a time to get their grinding ne, and at such times they would go into camp, rn their teams out to graze (if in the season for ass), and spend their time in hunting and fishing. oing to the mill on horseback was generally left for e boys to do. Now and then a sack would fall off d the boy would have to go to his own or to a ighbor's house for help to replace it on the horse's ck. Hon. LaFayette Funk once had an experience of this kind. When a boy he was mounted behind a sack of corn and started to the mill. When about three-fourths of the way the sack fell off and being unable to handle it alone, he hurried on and found "Dave", the miller's son, a lad of about his own age, and together they managed to get the sack to the mill. This little incident brought the boys into friendly relations and they played marbles while the grist was being converted into meal.

Mr. Moore ground wheat, rye, corn and buckwheat and did a general milling business. Each cereal had its own day. Friday was known as buckwheat day, and on that night or the following day the bolt had to be cleaned and made ready for wheat flour. About the year 1848 the old muslin covered flour bolt was removed and replaced by a new one covered with English silk cloth at a cost of $60. The same bolt could be had now for $15. Besides attending to his regular trade Mr. Moore furnished flour to Contractor Mulligan, for a large force of men engaged in the construction of the Chicago and Alton railroad between Funks Grove and Atlanta. Soon after that road was completed numerous steam mills sprang up along its line to the injury of Mr. Moore's wheat flour trade, and about the year 1860 he discontinued its manufacture, but continued to grind other grains as before. Mr. Moore was a companionable man, honest and upright in his dealings, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He died July 2, 1889, at the ripe age of 86 years and 5 months.

His son, Dave F. Moore, came into possession of the mill, October 1876, and at once began its improvement. His first care was to strenghten the dam, then he built it higher and extended it one hundred feet in length, thus gathering and controlling a greater volume of water than had been possible before. He also installed a new turbine wheel of the latest pattern, weighing 2800 pounds, and remodeled the interior, taking out the old wooden machinery and putting in new steel shafting, pulleys, belts, elevators and sheller. The only things not removed were the mill stones, hopper and stand, which are still in use. These stones have a diameter of 46 inches and the top or runner stone weighs 1600 pounds

David Moore died on May 28, 1909, and his son, Lee, assumed the work of keeping the mill in repair and of operating it. He built concrete wings on either side of the dam, constructed a concrete wheel pit and otherwise improved the property. The old part of the dam has now been removed to allow better drainage of the land, but in other respects the old landmark has not been dismantled.

Moore's mill has always been a useful institution. In early times it stood very closely to the people and its ministrations to them were helpful, timely and encouraging. It represents the last link uniting the present with the early pioneer days of Cenral Illinois and everyone who has come to know Moore's Mill as a sentimental landmark of days gone by will feel a pang of regret at the thought of its passing.

THE STORY OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY AT McLEAN

By Charles H. Snow

To a greater extent than by any others, the dairy industry centered at McLean was pioneered by my grandfather, Daniel C. Snow, by my father, Willis D. Snow and his partner, Harry M. Palmer.

Fortunately there has been handed down to me some written recollections of the early days by my grandfather and father, and Mr. Palmer and my sister Cora have told me of incidents prior to my own recollection. The following is taken from a record left by my grandfather, Daniel C. Snow:

"I came to Illinois in 1861 when Willis was about five years old. I bought up 60 or 65 head of cows and heifers and went to making cheese. Mr. Wood, the man who owned the farm where I located sold it, and we had to move. We then went to another farm and my brother Dwight and I went to farming together. We lived on that farm two years and then I bought the farm where Willis is now, together with the land now owned by Harry Palmer."

Concerning the same year, my father wrote:

"In March, 1861, we came to McLean, Illinois, before I was five years old. The going was so muddy that it took a four horse team to haul us to the farm which was ¾ of a mile east of town.

"Those coming to McLean from Massachusetts in our family were Daniel C. Snow and wife, daughters Charlotte, Maria and myself. Somewhat later came Dwight M. Snow, father's brother, his wife and their daughter, Nellie; Charles H. Snow, his wife Harriett and son Emmons; John Richards Snow and his wife, he being a half brother of Daniel C. Snow and Dwight M. Snow and the father of Charles H. Snow.

"All went to farming, but hog cholera killed a lot of hogs for them and if they had not had some cash on hand they would have had a hard time.

"They were soon in the dairy business and making cheese. Chills and fever were quite common in those days. Large green head flies were very troublesome and would soon draw blood on a person. All kinds of ducks, geese, brandt, prairie chickens, quail, and rabbits were very abundant, as were wild turkeys in the timber.

"Prairie sod had to be left one year after plowing so the grass roots could decay before you could cultivate a crop."

Again recounting those early days my father wrote:

"This year 1865 we were living almost a mile east of McLean when President Lincoln was shot. I remember it quite well and the funeral train went through McLean on its way to Springfield.

"Father sold this farm and moved into town. He was taken sick in April and did not get about much until August. Sister Maria died while we were in McLean. Because of this illness father went back to Westboro, Mass., and lived a year with uncle Dwight.

"In 1868 we came back to McLean, built on the home place, and again engaged in the production of milk. On June 1, 1870, I commenced to retail milk in McLean to about 60 customers, which I kept at until about the time I was married. We continued to live on the home place and father built a house in town and moved there with mother.

"By the time I had quit the retail milk business, as it took so much time from the farm, and went to making butter. I soon had quite a lot of private customers, some in Pekin and Chicago, and I sold on the St. Louis market. Gradually I worked into the sweet cream supply for ice cream manufacture in McLean and Bloomington, and also sold milk in a wholesale way to dealers in Bloomington.

"In April of 1897 I entered into a partnership with Harry M. Palmer, putting our farms and cows together into a single operation and from that time to the present these two farms have been run as a single unit. Harry managed the farm and I managed the marketing end for the business."

My personal recollection of the dairy business begins about the time the partnership with Harry Palmer was formed. Almost all the development of the dairy enterprise from the days of the single cow owned by each family to the present day modern methods of production and distribution have occurred during the nearly sixty years this partnership between our two families has endured.

My grandfather was the first to bring a pure-bred Jersey sire to McLean to cross with the red cattle commonly used at that time in order to improve the efficiency of the herd. He was one of the first to learn accurately the production of each individual in his herd, being able to do this by setting individual crocks of milk from each cow and churning the cream from each separately and weighing the butter. In that manner he could eliminate the boarder cows and retain the good ones.

Very early the advantage of labor saving devices was recognized. My father built a treadmill on which the family dog could be used to operate the churn. Some years later the same device in larger size was used for power to turn the cream separator, the herd bulls being used to tread the mill.

In-stanchion watering of cows was accomplished by my father long before drinking cups were invented. He made a water tight manger, into which he could run drinking water on bad days when it was best not to turn the cows out into the cold.

The first use of the Babcock test was made by the young firm of Snow & Palmer in order to provide a fair means of paying for milk. I ran the first dividual cow tests in the county and our herd at Mc-ean has the longest continuous record of un-interpted testing of any in Illinois.

The first silo was put up on the dairy farm at cLean and along with Mr. Eugene Funk, Sr., they ere the first to grow alfalfa in the area. Top soil was ought all the way from Kansas to innoculate the nd with the proper bacteria.

Much pioneering was likewise done on the marting end of the dairy business through the developent of the Bloomington organization.

The firm, by now incorporated as the Snow & lmer Co., was first in the area to bottle milk; the st to pasteurize it; the first to install automatic regeration; the first to use over-the-road motor truck ansportation from farm to city; the first to use the mogenizing process for dairy products; the first to stall a private bacteriological laboratory; the first to arket ice cream mixes formulated ready for use; e first to use automatic milk bottle filling and many her developments as they came along from suppliers equipment for the industry.

In 1929, when the trend to consolidation of small dividual distributing businesses into large unified mpanies was apparent, the Snow & Palmer Co. was erged by means of an exchange of stock with the atrice Creamery Company, now Beatrice Foods Co., Chicago, and I continued to manage the plant for e new company for fifteen years.

The farm, however, was not included in the transtion, and upon the passing of my father, Mr. Palmer s continued this partnership with me for the operan of the dairy farm. Without interruption, so far I can determine, cows have milked every day on the rm east of McLean since the first undertaking of niel C. Snow in 1861. The partnership with Harry lmer is now in it's 59th year. In all truthfulness I ink I can say a "river of milk" has flowed from that rm ever since my grandfather bought up the first or 65 head of cows and heifers and began making eese in 1861.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY OF McLEAN

The transforming of grain into flour and meal as an important and much needed service to early ttlers.

During the 1830's Isaac Baker started the conuction of a water-powered mill on Sugar Creek in nks Grove; however, this project was abandoned.

In 1841 Jacob Moore came to this vicinity with his fe and eight children and settled at Johnson's Grove Sugar Creek about two miles west of McLean. He rchased land from John Caton where a water-powed sawmill was being constructed. Jacob Moore, ho had been a miller in Ohio, soon developed a ist mill out of the saw mill site. This mill serviced large area of early settlers including Tazewell, Logan, d DeWitt, as well as McLean County. Grain was ought to the mill by horseback or wagon loads drawn by oxen. This mill had a capacity of six to eight bushels per hour and the average wait of a customer was about six hours, unless he was there by sunrise. This mill ground the grain to feed the crew that constructed the railroad between Atlanta and Funks Grove.

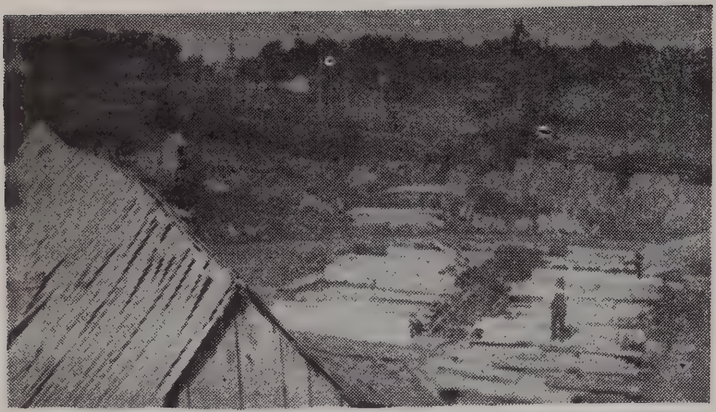
Jacob Moore after many years turned this mill over to his son, David, who operated it for a time almost equivalent to that of his father. Later David's son, Lee, took over the management of the mill. No grinding was done after about 1913 when the water dam at the mill was destroyed to permit better drainage for the land.

In 1865 G. L. Wheelock, one of McLean's first settlers, purchased a flour mill in Waynesville and moved it to McLean for operation. This mill was operated for only a short time when it was sold and moved to Indiana by Cyrus H. McCormick, the notorious inventor of the reaper.

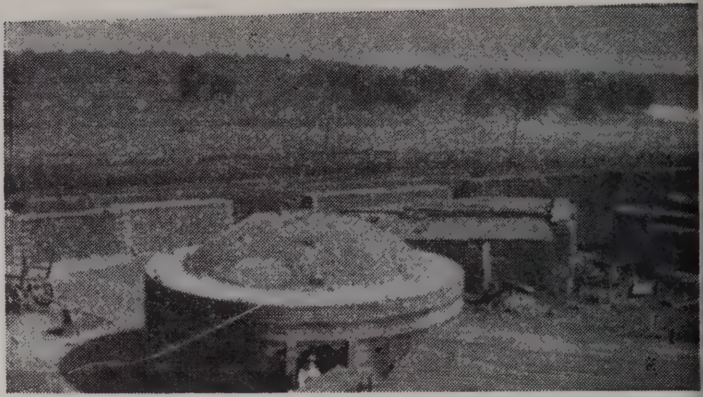
In 1867 A. R. Stoner came to McLean. He was a practical miller by trade having learned the trade in Pennsylvania. He had also operated a mill in Peoria for some time. After coming to McLean, he associated himself with Mr. C. C. Aldrich and in the year 1868 the Mount Hope Mill and Elevator was erected. This mill was a modern structure of the times and had four runs of burrs which made it capable of turning out many barrels of flour daily. The mill serviced our community with about 50% custom production and 50% commercial. This operation continued for many years; however, as the years passed, the competition from the larger more modernized mills in the cities grew greater and it was not long until our grocery stores were filled with the packaged and more refined products. This gradually lessened the demand for the products of this mill. However, it continued to grind (especially Graham flour) until it burned in 1915. McLean was then without any milling service so the grain was shipped elsewhere and meal and flour were purchased in the stores.

This vicinity from the time of its early settlers has always been one of the State's highest producing livestock and feeding areas. Feeding experiments had proved the necessity of grinding grain fed to the livestock and for more profitable results, the mixing of protein with the ground grains.

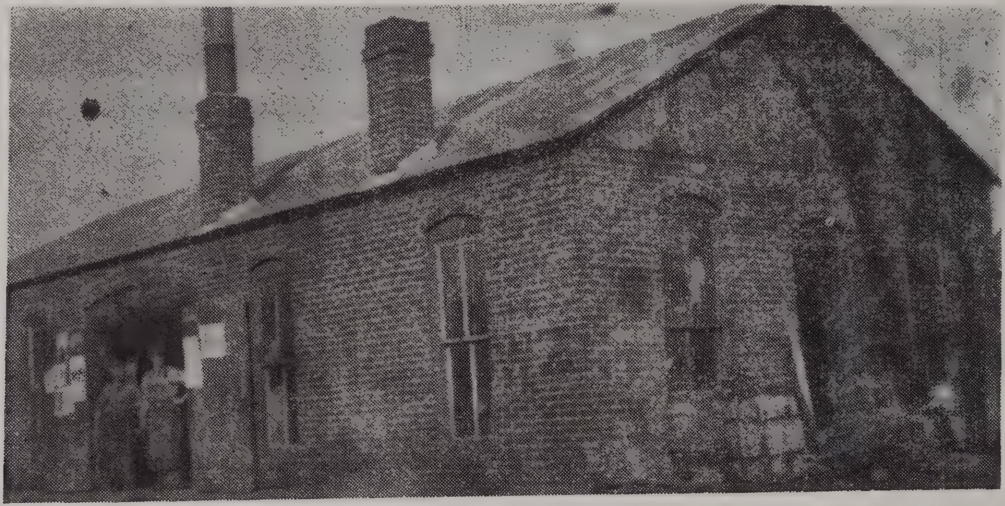
What the town of McLean needed was a modern source of power in keeping with the development of the times, and in 1927 a High Voltage Electric Power line was completed from Lincoln to McLean. No sooner was this power available than a highly modern feed grinding and mixing plant was made ready for operation, capable of turning out two to four tons per hour. This mill has continuously operated except for two short interruptions when fire destroyed the top story of the mill. This mill was built and is still owned and operated by the Stubblefield Elevator.



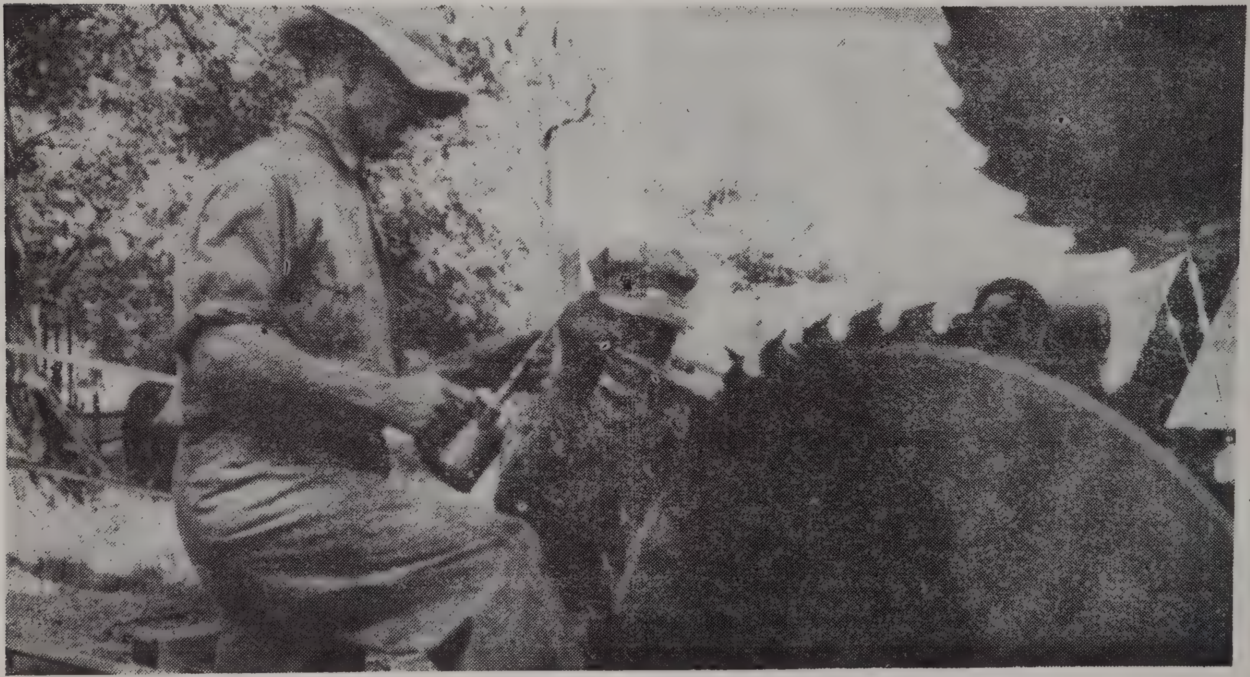
John Wilcox Sawmill and Lumber Yard in 1900



TILE FACTORY KILN before 1910



BLACKSMITH SHOP



SAW MILL at Funks Grove. Pictured left to right: Robert Girdler and Tom Burger.

GRAIN ELEVATORS

With the railroad completed to transport the pro-uction of grain and livestock and with the location of ie town of McLean in one of the highest productive nd areas in the State of Illinois, our prairies began to adually take the form of fenced and cultivated fields.

As this area became more intensely populated, e production of grain naturally increased and before 360 there had been four small warehouses for grain McLean. In the early stages of grain handling by ese warehouses it was necessary to bag and carry or rt these bags into grain cars for shipment.

In 1866 Thorton B. Colton erected the first small evator. A fire destroyed this in 1870.

In 1867 M. G. Haughey built a larger elevator th storage capacity of 6000 bushels.

Mr. C. C. Aldrich had been handling grain which s scooped from the wagons directly into grain cars. 1868 he moved into a most modern 20,000 bushel orage plant built in connection with the Mt. Hope ll and Elevator. A nephew of Mr. Aldrich, S. I. ach, came to McLean in 1865 and became em-oyed as a bookkeeper. Mr. Leach remained with s establishment until 1897.

The Haughey elevator was sold to Smith, Hippen Co., in October of 1884. Mr. C. C. Aldrich ac-ired the property in March 1885 and sold it to Line-rger and Darnall in June of 1887, with a provision at they were not to buy or sell any wheat for a period ten years. In July of 1903 W. C. Darnall purchased one-half interest of Henry Linebarger and sold the me to Martin M. Spence. The firm's name was then anged to Darnall & Spence. In the year 1915 Dar-ll & Spence dismantled the old Haughey Elevator d erected a new elevator in its place with a storage pacity of 40,000 bushels. This structure still stands. C. Darnall was manager of this business for thirty ars, during which time S. B. VanNess was associated th him for eighteen years as bookkeeper.

This structure had been completed but a short ne when the old Mt. Hope Mill and Elevator, then own as the C. C. Aldrich & Son Grain Co., caught e and burned to the ground. As soon thereafter as ssible a new structure was erected on the same site. e Mill facilities were not rebuilt, but the grain stor-e capacity was more than double that of the one that rned, and when completed in 1916 was one of Mc-an County's largest and best elevators.

The Darnall & Spence Elevator was sold to W. Hill in July of 1917.

On August 27, 1918, a newly organized Farmers -operative Grain and Supply Co. of McLean, with capital stock of $30,000.00, purchased the elevator from W. W. Hill. This company, under the management of E. E. VanNess did a large volume of business until January, 1924 when it became insolvent.

The new C. C. Aldrich & Son Elevator operated until July 1, 1919, when it was sold to the Funks Grove Grain Co. Mr. C. W. Welch of McLean was the manager until his death in 1943, and since that time Mr. H. G. Steffens has been the manager.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain and Supply Company's bankruptcy liquidation, which followed their insolvency and closing, resulted in a sale of their property to W. C. Rogers and Ben H. Stubblefield on Oct. 18, 1924. The following year Ben H. Stubblefield bought the interest of W. C. Rogers and became the sole owner. In this year—1955—he continues to own and operate the business. Mr. Stubblefield has the distinction of having owned and operated a business longer than anyone in McLean at this time.

McLEAN BANKS

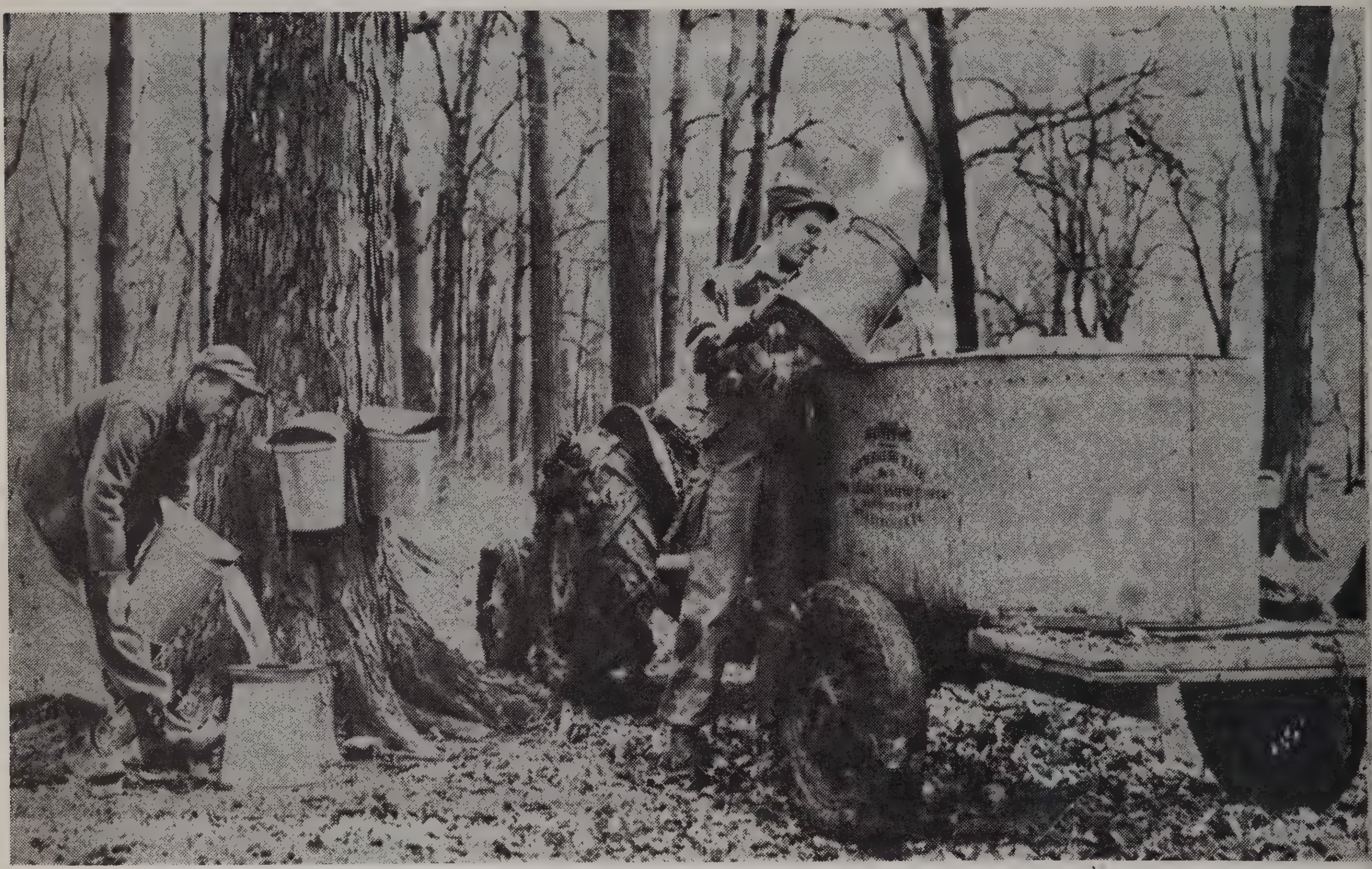
Mr. C. C. Aldrich came to McLean August 8, 1860. After establishing himself in business, he began a bank service and was our first banker.

Linebarger and Darnall purchased the south elevator in the spring of 1885 and immediately started a Private Bank.

Mr. John Wagner opened a Private Bank in his Drug Store at the northwest corner of the square in 1887. He was also a director in the National Bank of Atlanta.

Each of these three Private Banks rendered service to this community until the chartering of a State Bank in McLean.

The first meeting of stockholders of the McLean State Bank was held July 26, 1906. Mr. C. C. Aldrich was elected president; H. M. Palmer, vice-president; and F. W. Aldrich, Cashier. Other directors were: Dean N. Funk, I. G. Funk, Joseph W. Stubblefield, and B. A. Canfield. This Bank enjoyed a successful business for thirty-two years. On December 18, 1938, voluntary liquidation was started and the bank was closed after all depositors and stockholders had been paid in full.



MAPLE SYRUP INDUSTRY. Pictured left to right: Stephen Funk and Donald Rousey.—Courtesy of Chicago Tribune).

"SUGAR WEATHER" comes to Funks Grove about the time of Lincoln's birthday.

Then travelers along Route 66 will notice shiny tin buckets hanging on the trunks of the tall maple trees and the white steam coming out of the ventilator of the sap house where they are boiling.

Sirup has been made in Funks Grove off and on from the time the Indians lived there. My grandfather, Isaac Funk, who came to Funks Grove in 1824, tapped trees with wooden 'spiles' and with his sons made sirup and maple sugar for home consumption.

My first memory goes back to my girlhood when my cousins, Lawrence and Arthur Funk, made and sold sirup from Funks Grove over fifty years ago.

The sap house they made and used can now be recognized in the little peaked cabin which I acquired from Lawrence and moved to my timber and remodeled into a guest house, long after it had been abandoned as a sap house.

Sirup is now being made every year in my timber with modern equipment of every kind. We hang about 1200 to 1500 buckets a year; we gather sap by tractor; tap trees with a power tapper; wash the buckets with an electric bucket washer, and cut firewood with a chain saw. In another season or two we expect to boil the sap over heat furnished by oil or gas. Alas for progress! No more will the pungent smell of wood smoke mingle with the sweet fragrance of boiling sap Our sirup evaporator bought from a Vermont factory is the best of its kind and turns out as much as twenty to thirty gallons of sirup a day.

This is a far cry from the first season we made it, about 1924. The new "hard road" which was put in right through the center of my land by the railroad, offered access to my timber for the sirup venture.

Jim Moran, a new tenant, who had moved onto the North Farm that spring, was willing to try it with equipment left by the departing tenant, Gus Morrill

We made and sold about thirty gallons that first year. Sap was gathered in milk pails with no covers it was boiled outdoors in an open wooden trough over a fire built right on the ground. Sheet iron was nailed to the bottom of the trough to make it fire oof. If it rained, or snowed, while we were boil- , we just boiled it longer until sirup came out right d the extra water had been evaporated off.

It would never have met the standards of the rmont Sugar Producers today, but it was pretty r sirup.

Maple sirup is like any other farm crop. It de- nds on the weather and on the energy and ability the producers of the crop. The sap must be gath- d and boiled as rapidly thereafter as possible. The ter it is boiled into sirup the lighter in color it is d this is desirable.

It takes from 35 to 40 gallons of sap to make e gallon of sirup. The sap as it comes from the e test only about 2 percent to 8 percent of sugar ntent or sweetness. But 8 percent is very unusual; ercent is **above** average.

A number of years ago I engaged a professor chemistry from Illinois Wesleyan to test some of trees. It was very interesting to note the varia- n in sweetness between trees that looked very ch alike. The one 8 percent tree we tested was craggly, rather small, dark-barked tree. The two ities of maples that make the best sirup are sil- and black maple. The instrument used, called a charometer, was the kind they used to test boot- liquor during the prohibition days.

What we need for ideal sugar weather is a ady succession of freezing and thawing days; that gical combination of conditions that makes the sap up into the tree trunk. I am constantly being ed if tapping damages the trees. Decidedly it es not, if done properly. I have seen trees in Ver- nt that have been tapped steadily for two hundred ars and they are growing vigorously.

Funks Grove Pure Maple Sirup (spelled with 'i') is the name of the business. It is not a com- ny. There are no officers. I am merely the owner the land on which the trees grow. The sirup ker is usually the tenant who farms the land that ns the timber.

After Jim Moran moved, Sam Spaulding came the North Farm adjoining the timber. He, with brother, Arthur and son, Everett, ran the Sirup mp, interrupted only by the second World War, til Sam moved over to the South Farm.

Then as the clock of time moved around the lendar and years, the sons of Arthur and Lawrence nk made the sirup. They are Duncan and Stephen. eve, as he is best known (Lawrence's son) has ntinued to make sirup for me and has had various rtners. One needs a lot of help for the sirup aking.

Among the residents of McLean or nearby who have gathered sap, cut wood, and boiled sap with Steve, there are Duncan Funk, Eldon Jannuisch and his brother. Also, Gordon Kwasigroh, Lyle Augsten, and Donald Rousey. In this current season of 1955 Lyle Augsten and Donald Rousey are associated with Steve. Both are veterans now in the business and their team work is excellent.

It is not easy work even when we are as mechanized as we are. It is a young man's job. Many a night when the sap has been running fast the boys work in shifts straight through until daylight. I am proud of our organization. It could not have grown as it has without the cooperation furnished by Steve and his partners and the know-how they have acquired from long experience.

The sirup is all sold at the place or by mail order as far as California and Washington. The register we ask customers to sign, if they care to, contains names of almost every state in the Union. Route 66 is a much traveled road.

Quite a few times I have seen some man come in, look around and say with a contented sigh, "Well, I haven't seen anything like this since I was a boy back East."

There is an appeal to maple sirup. It makes people remember the things they like to remember.

Hazel Funk Holmes

(Mrs. Henry W. Holmes)

REMINISCENCES

OLDEN TIMES

Today I've been on a ramble,
In the days of long ago,
Where grandmother planted flowers,
Just after the winter snow,
Mid joys that will bloom forever,
Just because she loved me so.

Full well do I remember,
When she heard the angel call,
How she whispered to us kindly;
Someday he will call for all,
No difference what the weather
For in Heaven there is no fall.

Where the lights are always burning,
Loved spirits that God had made,
To that country she was going
Where there is no tear of spade,
Then she closed her dear eyes smiling—
In the church yard she was laid.

Over the grave in the springtime
The pansies and pinks are seen,
That perhaps she views from Heaven,
Where the earth is dressed in green;
Or when winter snowflakes falling,
As pure as infant dreams.

It may be others are thinking
And much the same as I;
For today the birds are singing
'Neath the vault of the same sky,
But truest of friends now living,
In time, like mine must die.

Sometimes we expect a meeting
Somehow in song or prayer;
Somewhere an endless greeting
And our loved ones will be there;
Choirs of angelic music
Forever filling the air.

Claude Stubblefield Crain
McLean, Illinois
June 3, 1955.

REMINISCENCES

In reminiscencing of McLean and its environs, in Mt. Hope Township, Clarendon L. Kinsey, Sr., relates:

(Mr. Clarendon (Clad) L. Kinsey, 82 years of age, was formerly a McLean resident who now resides in hoenix, Arizona.)

"In the year 1837, Stacy B. Kinsey was born in log cabin in Clinton County, Ohio. At the age of ven years he came with the family consisting of ther, mother, four boys and two girls in oxen drawn agons and apparently in company with other families the state of Illinois; settling in Old Dillontown, a en new settlement located north of Delavan in Tazeell County, in the year 1844. His father was a carnter and contractor and built the first covered bridge anning the Mackinaw River. After his death, which curred during the Black Cholera epidemic (1851 we lieve) the family moved into the southwestern part McLean County now Mt. Hope township, except ilton who had settled on a farm north of Delevan d near the river. Samuel, the oldset boy acquired o quarter sections of land bordering on the McLeangan County line and east of the road leading out of cLean to the south. On the west side of this road d also bordering the county line, the Tuttle family, th considerable acreage had settled while to the uth of the line the Harley family settled in Logan ounty. This county line extended west to a junction th the Roach-Ryan-Sage road which ran south from junction with the road leading west out of McLean. wis settled on a quarter section north of the Tuttle ldings and later secured another quarter section rth of this. Nathan, the youngest passed away in rly manhood. Elizabeth, the older of the girls mard Lafayette Archer who were the parents of Mrs. a E. Crain, whom you doubtless know well. Stacy , my father, then in his teens, labored as a farm nd until his marriage to Susan B. Young in 1859.

Fathers partner in the tilling of the soil and dog chores around the house and barn, for Uncle Needm Roach was a boy named Dan Steven about the me age. Dan in after years acquired a farm in that ction.

To the north of the Roach farm was the Tim van farm, in the east side of the road we knew as the ge or Stevens road later on. Timothy and his sister len raised each year quite a flock of turkeys of the ronze" variety.

On the west side of the road from Ryans was e Armstrong property as we recall it, and to the rth of that was the Sage farm on both sides of the ad. The Sage boys and girls should be well known many of the present generation as well as past nerations. There were four boys and two girls in e family, none of whom ever married, John, Mary, len, William, Pat and Mike, and what a wonderful d philanthropic family they were. William certainly deserves a big place in your school history for his extreme and unselfish interest in the educational as well as the athletic activities of the high school.

This reminds us of another family of early settlers, who should also find a niche in your school history. The Holdens lived just west of the High School in the next block on the street leading out to the south of the town. Mrs. Holden, a widow, was janitress of the school and was assisted in her very multidinous duties by her son John and older daughters Mary and Josephine. Both girls afterwards became registered nurses in Chicago and John entered railroad service and at one time was Yardmaster for the C&EI R. R. in their 51st Street yards, and was widely known in railroad circles of the late 1890 and early 1900 years.

Next to the north of the Boldens lived the Al. Thomas family.

James (Jim) McComb, the village blacksmith, had a shop just north of the Thomas residence and on the corner on the same side of the street, where the road from the south angled in to the "square." Jim, as he was called, was traditionally the "Village smith, with large and sinewy hands, and the muscles of his brawny arms stood out like iron bands," but there was an absence of the "spreading chestnut tree" although large maple trees adorned the opposite side of the street where lived Deacon Church and years later Jim Hayes who replaced Jim McComb as the village smith.

The road on the south border of the town limits, extended east to the line separating Mt. Hope and Funks Grove Townships, possibly a mile and a half. It extended west to the county line. The Archer property was in the southeast section of the town and across the road was the Snow pasture, and continuing east on the south side of the road were the Willis Snows and the Palmers, while on the north side of the road were the W. J. Barnes and Beard Farms. To the west of the Archers on the south side of the road were the VanNess and Perry Cunningham properties and across the railroad on the north side in town limits was the Wm. Church residence. Keeping west on this on the north side, Enos Farnsworth farm, south side the Charley Thompson and Marion McCormack farms and almost the county line on the north side was the Dennis Kenyon properties. Again we are reminded of a story my father told. Mr. Kenyon hired quite a few hands to conduct operations on such a large farm. I remember him as a large man and an inveterate use of tobacco in masticating form. It was said that he kept a pail of Sterling Fine Cut, his favorite brand, handy for himself and the hired men, who were free to help themselves at any time.

At the time of this story, Dennis had built an enormous barn and on its completion, as was the custom, gave a barn dance to which all the country side were invited. Father and "Whitey" Wheelock, who were both fiddlers, furnished the music for the occasion.

Traffic on the east and west road was considered to be the heaviest on any of the roads at certain seasons, particularly the late summer and fall when grain started to move from the farms to elevators at McLean and Atlanta and the flour mill at McLean, owned and operated by C. C. Aldrich, and usually reached its peak around the first of September, when the Atlanta Fair was in progress. True, the railroad carried quite a few fair visitors from the town, but country folks generally drove by wagon, buggy or carriage,

Wm. McCullough was agent at McLean at the time of this story for the C&A and old timers will remember him for his genial ways.

Paralleling the railroad and on the east side was the Tile Factory road and the township line was just east of the Sharp Farm bordering on the south side of an east and west road that intersected a north and south road east of the Sharp Farm. At the junction of these two roads and bordering on the west side of the north and south road was the Deacon Smith Farm. Perhaps we should mention now that Deacons Smith, Snow and Kellogg, the last named being also Justice of the Peace, were stalwart and esteemed members of the Methodist church which was then located east and just across the street from the present structure. We can recall clearly the location of the deacon's pews: one on the center, one on the east and one on the west aisles and all well up to the front of the church.

Now we return to the east-west road on the south of the town limits. One block north and one block west of the east limits was the High School, presided over in our school days by Principal John S. Wren and three grade teachers. Mr. Wren subsequently was elected by the voters to the office of County Superintendent of Schools with offices in the county building at Bloomington. On the south side of the school yard across the street lived Charles Coburn, the father of Mrs. Mary McFarland. On the east side across the street lived Timothy Evans, an old Civil War veteran, and who delighted us youngsters with stories of the battle fields. To the north of his house and continuing to the end of the street resided the Hoppers, Arnolds. Yates, and Mason families, while on the east and west street north of the school yard lived Doc. James and still farther east on this street in the next block lived Larry Keene, who was a veterinarian of sorts, called in those days a "horse doctor".

Mr. James, called Doc by his friends, was the owner and operator of a corn shelling and a threshing machine with which he served the farmers for miles around. Power for these machines, before the advent of the "steam engine" was derived from a "horse power" machine through the medium of a long tumbling rod with appropriate cogs at each end, one for the sheller or thresher and the other under the power machine which meshed into a large cog wheel set horizontally under the frame. The "power" consisted of six, seven or sometimes eight equine teams, mostly horses, hitched to long poles set into the large cog wheel, each team being tied to the pole ahead and they marched in the circle around the "power plant."

Doc was kept busy for many months, and particularly was this true, during the barley, rye, oat and wheat harvests. Tom Yates was usually the "engineer or driver" for this horse power, sitting on a box or standing on the platform in the center with a short lash attached to a handle with which to actuate any recalcitrant animal and also, when they were resting, to lubricate the many parts of the entire machinery. He thus acquired the sobriquet of "Greaser" and most people knew him by that name. With the advent of the steam engine he advanced to the exalted position of feeder for the thresher but retained the duty of oiler. We were priviledged in our youth to view the operation of the horse power operations and to see its overthrow by the steam engine. For two seasons in our young manhood we were "band cutter" on the left side of Mr. Yates at some of the farms where the grain was being threshed.

Harvest time was a time of joy as well as hard labor to the young men. But best of all was the stop of all operations when the whistle or gong sounded, and how they would vie with each other for first place at the bountifully loaded tables groaning under weight of roasted beef, chicken, baked smoked hams, home-made yeast and salt "risen" bread, hot biscuits from the oven and such desserts as berry, apple, lemon, sugar pie (not to be confused with custard pie), berry short cakes topped off by delicious coffee with real fresh cream or, perhaps, milk or fresh buttermilk.

Coming back to the matter of roads: Crossing the railroad tracks and continuing north was the "Stock Yards" where the Funk, Stubblefield and others loaded their livestock for movement to the various markets. In that section of the town lived the Thomas Carr, Terry Brady, Alec Yancey, Matt Haughey, Samuel Leach and other old settlers of the town.

When Decoration Day came around, or the Fourth of July many of the old vetarans of the Civil War would line up in the lead of the parade, with Terrence Brady and his fife, Manning VanNess the snare drum and Bergen VanNess the big bass drum and march to the strains of Terry's fife, and how the spectators thrilled with patriotism. After the march ey sat around on benches or on the grass in the park round the band stand and listened to the reading of e Gettysburg address by Bob Gifford and to speeches y others. In the evening they listened to the town and from the bandstand which stood in the middle the park surrounded by a line of hitching poles. he town pump on the east side of the park was kept motion constantly by the youngsters quenching their irst or else ever and on taking advantage of the orse trough to splatter each other with the cold water.

Continuing north from the stock yards, we come the Funk-Stubblefield road extending to the Jesse ubblefield ranch, and branching at that point to the st, to the township line and to the west for several iles, with roads leading off toward Covel. On one these roads lived "Red" Bob Stubblefield, for whom the early '90's we reshingled his house at the municent salary of $1.50 per 11-hour days. Again nger gnaws at our vitals when we recall the delicious eal at noon set forth by his pretty house wife.

Coming back to town and going west and northest was the cemetery road first, which went due west Mt. Hope scohol, angling at that point to the northest past Moore's Mill and after crossing Sugar Creek ered due north to connect with east and west roads various intervals.

Before reaching the McLean cemetery at Nute ongworth's corner what was known as the Armingn road broke off, going north past the Col. King rm and two miles north of the junction just menoned turned west and northwest, crossing Sugar eek where Frank Haughey now lives and at the foot Rabbit Hill, where we had coasting parties in byne days during the winter season, and skating parties the creek when the ice permitted. At the top of e hill was the Buck farm to the north of the turn. ere the road turned due west and extended to the unty line. We called this the Ewing of Gardner ad. Branching off this road was the Tyson road, venner road, Wes Crain road, Ebenezer road and e Coffman road.

On the south side of this road after leaving the ck corner were the Gardner, Yancey, and Nate ving farms while on the north side was the Watt ving, Coffman and some other farms. William and arley Wright, one the father of Mr. Wright now ing in town, was a road commissioner. Also these branch roads and the east and west roads inrsecting, to the north lived the Crain, Tyson, Tavner, Lonney and other families.

This in a general way covers to a large extent e location of the various roads over which we oprated the grader and maintained the various culrts and drain boxes and tiles and we are identifying them by the names of the residents living on the farms bordering them. There were some roads in addition, which in the early days were considered only as lanes.

For a number of years prior to my accession to the job of driver, my father had charge of this work, with Tom Yates as assistant under the direction of the township commissioners, the road commissioner at that time was W. J. Barnes, a dairy farmer living east of town on the Heyworth road. Before that time, farmers generally worked out their road and poll taxes by maintaining the roads parallelling their farms or doing other jobs as directed by the road commissioner.

Mr. Barnes apparently did all the planning, purchasing, hiring and directing for all the commissioners as a body, for the grading of the roads, construction of bridges, culverts, boxes tiling and the maintenance of approaches to these and the acquiring of necessary machinery and tools, such as the grader, dump scraper spades and shovels, etc. What part the county played in connection with the steel bridges spanning Sugar Creek and their original approaches I never knew. Suffice to say that insofar as repairs were concerned or the replacement of broken boards in the bridge floors or the maintaining of the dirt approaches, my father, after his retirement, myself and Mr. Yates did the work.

Apparently about the year 1890 or earlier, a Champion Road Grader was purchased by the township for use in building grades and the maintenance of the roads. Prior to my entry into the picture, a four horse team working abreast, was used as the motive power for pulling the machine. Two on each side of the tongue, the outside pair controlled by a jockey stick attached to the collars of the pole team. At that time Mr. Yates was the driver and father operated the blade mechanism. When I started to work, Mr. Yates succeeded father as the operator and I inherited the position as driver and started the season out with a six horse power by the addition of a lead team to the four wheelers. It was not such a hard job in a way, having grown up with horses and handling them since early youth. But the transition driving with four lines instead of two did present a difficult problem for a day or two. After that we were on our own. To guide this six horse team in a perfectly straight line and satisfy the operator behind, who knew all tricks of the drivers seat, you had a difficult problem.

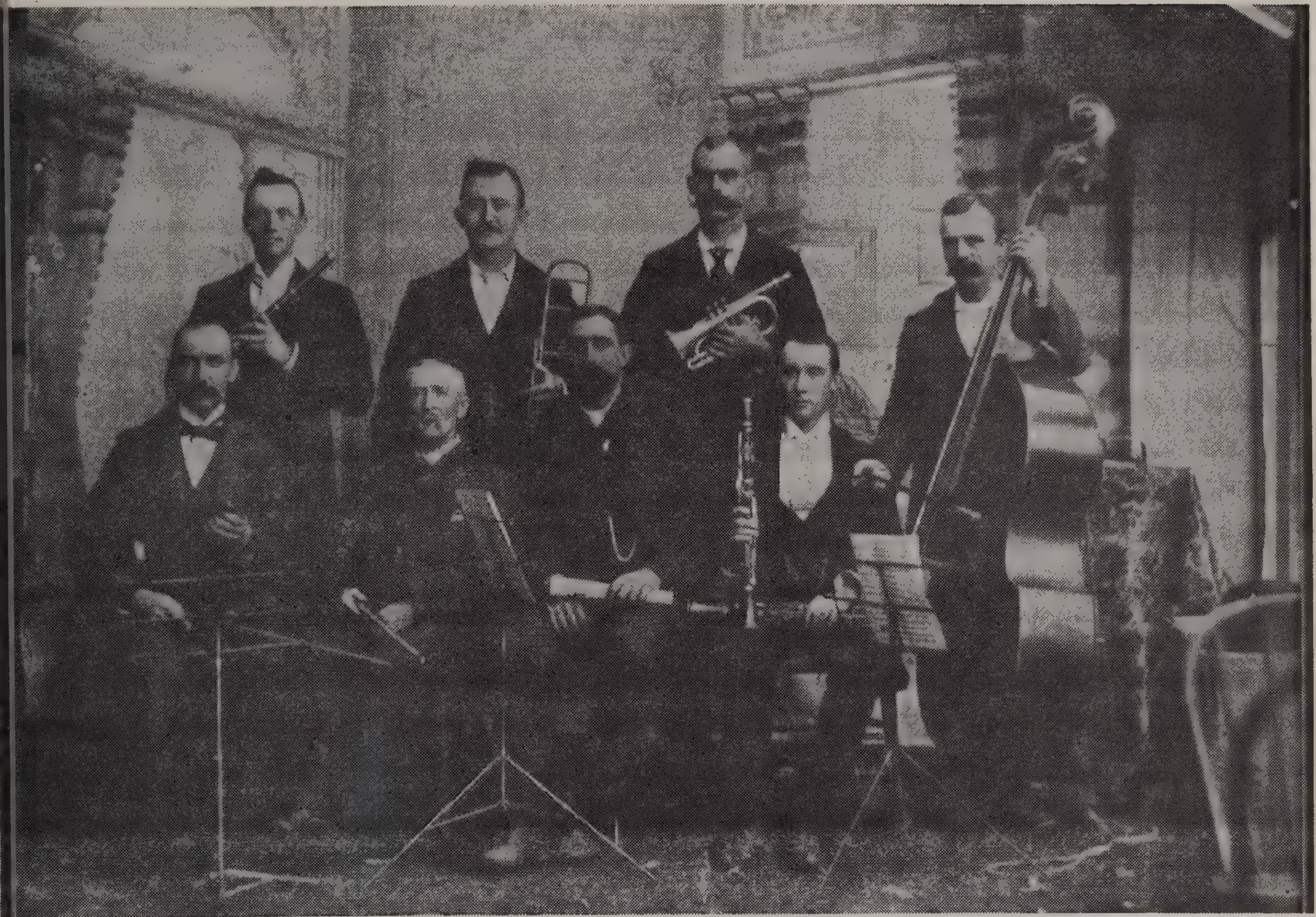
CLAD KINSEY and TOM YATES on Road Grader

The road leading south out of town to the Logan County line, a two mile stretch, required two days or more to smooth and round it over. The traveled roads varied in width from twenty to thirty feet on the highly traveled sections and lesser widths as the amount of travel diminished. Roads closer to town were the widest and they gradually tapered in width as we drew farther from town into the country, especially west of Rabbit Hill into New Kentucky prairie territory.

Can you blame us for being proud and boasting and enjoying the limelight when the subject of good roads was discussed by the politicians and the newspapers as those of Mt. Hope township were singled out as one of the best in the county? So much for the roads and now for the people, old timers we knew and others who contributed interesting incidents in the growth of McLean and its environs.

How many remember the McLean Band of the late '70 or early '80's? Here is my list and who can add the names of the important talent when they played for the Atlanta Fair or some local doings such as Decoration Day, Fourth of July or entertained the citizens for an evening when practicing in the bandstand in the park: Nate Kinsey and Fred Kinsey were the cornetists, Charley Lake the alto horn, Frank Lake trombone, Manning VanNess snare drum, Bergen VanNess bass drum and maybe another or two whom we do not recall at the moment. Later on in the early '90's Nate Kinsey formed the Kinsey Orchestra with the following members:

First violin—Nate Kinsey
Second violin—Whitey Wheelock
Cornet—Charley Lake
Clarinet—Cecil Darnell
Flute—Clad Kinsey
Trombone—Bergen VanNess
Bass viol—Billy Brock
Pianist—Frank Lake.



N EARLY ORCHESTRA. Pictured left to right, seated: Nate Kinsey, H. G. Wheelock, Frank Lake, Cecil rnell. Standing: Clad Kinsey, Berg VanNess, Chas. Lake, Wm. Brock.

A part of the orchestra on several occasions on ndays played with the organist and accompanied e choir in the Methodist and Congregational churches en they had special services.

Nate was the leader-conductor and agent for the nishing of music for the dances at home and for e various community and social activities that reired that type of entertainment. He made all the angements and called for whatever "pieces" fitted o the picture.

How many old timers remember the barn dances ld at various farms and enjoyed listening to the alling" by Bill Gibbs or Tom Yates and others? w the calls were interspersed with the then popular ngs such as The Girl I Left Behind in harmony with e tune being played at the time, Tom called them ile Stacy Kinsey and Whitey Wheelock "sawed" ay on the fiddles.

Again, how many of you remember the benches that stood on the sidewalks in front of the grocery, dry goods, drug store under the wooden awnings that served to protect the occupants from sun or rain as the members of the gentler sex did their trading in the varied emporiums.

John Wagner, the druggist and dispenser of ice cream sodas and other beverages in the drug store over which Geo. I. VanNess, Jr., presided and who dabbled in chemistry between sales, was also connected with the dry goods boot and shoe store annexed to the drug store on the south under the name of Wagner & Co. My brother Frank was manager of this store for many years.

The drug store had an ice house in the rear of the two stores, which was filled during the winter months in which the ice was thickest on Dode's Lake, northeast of town. The Funks had built a dam there to conserve the sulphur springs water at that point, and the spring waters coming down a ravine and under the railroad bridge just north of the "Tile Factory." Mr.

Wagner had contracted with Senator Wade, George Carlin, "Greaser" Yates and Hart Wilcox, each separately and as a whole to fill the ice house. The first two were to saw the ice in blocks and the latter two, with their mule teams and wagons were to load and transport it to the ice house.

Mr. Meritt Gifford's father, Laban, was the owner of a hardware store in the middle of the block on the west side of the square. Robert was his uncle, and there were two aunts, Laura and Celia. When we were small boys, we attended the Baptist Church, a small structure located just north of where the bank now stands and across the road from the C. C. Aldrich residence. At one time I was janitor for the building and also served one year as treasurer of the Sunday School when about 11 or 12 years of age. I can recall vividly tha singing of the choir of which the Gifford family composed the major part. One of the girls at the organ sang soprano, the other alto, Laban a fine tenor and Robert a deep basso. These four also sang at entertainments and I recall the encores they would receive after singing "Old Noah Built the Ark" and "The Bulldog on the Bank—The Bullfrog in the Pool."

Family names of settlers and old timers, as recalled by Clarendon Kinsey:

Aldrich, Arnold, Archer, Allen.

Bachman, Bascom, Barnes, Bevan, Brock, Baker, Bode.

Caton, Carr, Carlin, Church, Coffman, Cornelison, Crain, Curry.

Darnell, Dye.

Ebinger, Evans, Ewing, Eyestone.

Funk.

Gardner, Gard, Gibbs, Gifford.

Harley, Haughey, Hayes, Hoblit, Holden, Horn.

Johnson, Dr.; Johnson, Sam; Jones, James.

Kauffman, Kellogg, Keene, Keeve, Kenyon, King, Kinsey.

Lake, Lawrence, Leach, Lemert, Longworth, Lonney.

Mason, McComb, McCullogh, McFarland, Moorehead, Morrell, Moore.

Noble.

Overaker.

Pumpelly, Palmer, Pitts.

Ridgeway, Rink, Roach.

Sage, Sharp, Smith, Snow, Spenser, Sterling, Sphink, Stone, Stubblefield, Sullivan.

Tavenner, Thomas, Tuttle, Tyson.

VanNess.

Wheelock, Waldron, Wagner, Wilcox, Wrigh Wade, Wood, Welch.

Yates, Yancey, Youngman.

This list of course does not contain family nam of those moved in after the late '60's and not all the settlers and old timers, just the ones which we kne were such.

I well remember Uncle Frank Wheelock who ra the grocery store on the south end of the row of bric stores on the northwest side of the square. He use crutches to get around due to war injuries and he w most popular with the young fry when the month bills were settled. We could always expect a lon stick of horehound candy or perhaps a big orange apple.

Capt. Gibbs was apparently an original settl and came from the east. Never saw him as he ha passed away before my time. There were two boy William and John as I recall. John lived just nort and west across the alley from us and occupied t corner lot, which was rather large, and did carpent work around.

Capt. Wood and Richard (Dick) Stone had wagon and blacksmith shop on the west side of t street across from the grain elevator. I well remem ber as a boy, when spring was heralded through t medium of the marble games being started by t youngsters, Dick Stone was right in the heat of t battles, and to my mind, did more for the integri of the youths than any other individual. Oh yes, I VanNess, his blacksmith, would frequently engage the games. George Morrell, George Youngman, tw or three of the VanNess boys, Ike Wood and othe of about our age constituted the players, or if the ma bles were all lost to some lucky one, perhaps Di Stone, then they would become spectators. But home, NO, not till driven by darkness.

The business section of the town in the early da was largely located around the square, in the cent of which was located the "park" and band stand. C the east side was the flour mill and elevator and ban operated by C. C. Aldrich the banker, across t street to the south was the Lemert Dry Goods stor where my brother Frank made his start at the age fourteen. Mr. Lemert and family moved to Leave worth, Kansas, and my brother accompanied the there, but remained only a year or so with them. Th store was afterward occupied by Mr. Ebinger who o erated a shoe store and shoe repairs, Christ, his br ther, being the cobbler, who afterwards moved h shop to the west side of the square. Next, to the sou was the grain elevator, from which most of the gra coming in from the farms was stored and shipped to t markets, and still further south was the lumber yar

Let us deal with the personnel of the flour mill rst, as we recall them. Mr. Bascom, if I remember rrectly, was the miller and his assistant was Geo. I. anNess, the father-in-law of Mrs. Clara VanNess who ed in the house just south of the Stacy Kinsey place d still lives there. We recall that Mr. VanNess was e father of fifteen children. One son, Sidney Ber- n, who was the husband of Clara, many of you re- ember as bank cashier for many years. Before their arriage, Clara Jones lived with her parents on the l. King farm west of town and may I say that she s quite an adept equestrian in her girlhood days and s the envy of many a rider of those times.

Three of the VanNess boys were our playmates our boyhood days. Geo. I. Jr. (Shorty), Joe and fford. Mr. VanNess, Sr., had a dog named Lion, o accompanied him to work at the mill and who s trained to watch the wheelbarrow or any tools t were left on the outside, and woe betide the un- ry purloiner, even though he only wanted to borrow barrow.

The weigher and elevator superintendent, we may l him was Dan Sterling, who lost his life in the per- mance of his labors. Through some manner un- own he had fallen into one of the bins holding in, that was being spouted into the car standing on side track and was smothered. This elevator also s the cause of a scar, very slight now, which I ry under my chin. We boys in the winter, when the w was on the ground in sufficient depth to use our ds, would utilize the incline to the elevator dump for sting. Addison VanNess had preceded me down incline but dragged his sled to a stop to avoid a sing team and not noticing this, I slid into the rear his sled and in some manner cut a gash under my n on runners of his sled, necessitating a few stitches close. Dr. C. M. Noble was the surgeon and phy- an who did the sewing up.

South of the elevator across the street was the ber yard, and my memory fails with respect to owner originally, but it may have been Mr. Ald- , at any rate it was later acquired by a Mr. Hud- and was known as Hudson's Lumber Yard.

While we are on the west side of the tracks, come h me about a block or so to the old "mill pond" ich in early youth afforded a fishing spot for youth- Isaac Waltons.

This mill pond was the scene of a serious acci- t to Charles (Chad) Palmer and my brothers Frank l Fred one Fourth of July. Seems that they had ured a miniature cannon from some source, filled it ost to overflowing with gun-powder and tamped it tly and all three stood closely while one (never w which) lit the priming and there was still an- er job for Dr. C. M. picking powder out of faces arms of all three.

Suppose we return to the square and start at the northeast corner and move westward. My earliest remembrance is Downey Lawrence's butcher shop, which stood about where Fred Leach's store stood in after years just west of this shop was another store that we are unable to remember well, but which was afterward occupied by Ike Friedman as a cafe. Continuing on around to the west side of the square was Wagner's Drug Store, then Capt. Wheelock's grocery store, then apart from that building was a hardware store operated by Laban Gifford. Later on between these two buildings Emil Ebinger established his barber shop, which was the mecca on Saturdays for all who were unable to remove the hirsute appendages that had adorned their faces the previous six days, and the would-be Beau Brummels were plentiful until the late hours of the night. There, everything was discussed, from the crops and the weather to the latest news that appeared in the Lens. And for those who could not enter into the discussions, there was the ever present Police Gazette to occupy their attention until the "Whose Next" was sounded by Albert, the brother of Emil, who carefully selected your shaving mug from the rack (if you had one) and proceeded to daub your face with the necessary lather, in preparation for Emil's deft touch, when he had finished with the preceding customer. Don't tell me, you old timers, those were really the days.

On the corner south of the Gifford Hardware stood another two story store operating as a grocery afterward, by Bert Rice, whom many of you remember, and the bench outside was the gathering place for many who had time on their hands.

Crossing the street and still going south, was Youngman's harness shop presided over by Ernest's father who furnished all the leather gear and also repaired it for the surrounding country, and his was quite a reputation to maintain by Ernest and young George, when their father passed away. Ernest also handled in later years, jewelry and did watch and clock repairing as I remember.

South of the harness shop was the combined wheel wright and blacksmith shop of Woods & Stone. In back of this shop Mr. Stone had a Cider Press, where those desiring to could have their cider pressed from the apples. This press was quite active during the fall months, when there was an excess of apples for domestic use. Bet lots of you old timers remember this press when you were young and stood around to get a glass of the fresh cider right from the presses. Much of this was used for vinegar, and apple-butter made from the fresh cider was of the excellence.

Now is a good time to get on the other side of the tracks on which the depot was located where passengers from the local train embarked or disembarked. I do not recall that there were any outside benches to clutter up the station platform, on the contrary the sitters who desired to rest utilized the station truck, during the summer months, as they waited to watch the unloading of the mail and baggage-express cars, and the passengers arriving or departing. In the cooler months however, everybody took refuge in the waiting room where the benches lined the walls on three sides. Wm. McCullough was the agent. My brother Fred, learned telegraphy under his tutelage, I believe; at any rate in the years that followed he and Chad Palmer were allowed to copy the election results in the station, which also was a Western Union Station and thus augmented any salary they made while on regular duty at other stations. You old timers no doubt remember how impatiently the sitters in, waited for the detailed result that were continually coming in from the various out of town voting places.

South of the station on the east side of the railroad lived Peter and Mary McGuire, while across the tracks but away from the Lumber Yard lived John Sullivan. The latter was section boss for the C. & A. and the former was one of the laborers. The McGuire's lived on the street just west of our home and on the west side of the street. Both families were evidently among the first settlers of the town. We spoke of the Downey Lawrence butcher shop a few pages back. The Lawrence family lived on the south side of the street and on the east side of the street from the McGuire's. Thomas and Lulu Lawrence were childhood playmates of ours. Their grandfather, Mr. Ridgway, had a farm two miles east of town on the Heyworth road, through which ran Kickapoo Creek. To get back to the McGuire's, their daughter Mary married Con Wright and they lived on the Funk farm east of the old tile factory. Molly, as she was affectionately known by all, did the most of her trading at McLean and no doubt many of you in the sixty-five to eighty class knew her and her benefactions. I recall we used to drive through their farm on the short cut to Bloomington, rather than through Shirley.

To the north of the depot was the McLean Hotel, don't remember who operated it in our youth, but the next house north of it, the back yard facing the Railroad, lived Mr. John S. Wren, who was principal of the High School during our school days. There were two children, Azel, the boy and Ena, the daughter.

Lest we forget, across the hotel on the south side of the street was the livery barn, run by Alec Yancey and his boys, Tom and Charley. And to the east of it was the local hoosegow, at that time called the calaboose. I don't remember that it ever held a forced guest, perhaps never did. McLean was the most peaceful town, I'll bet in the state and still is, so I am told.

Another family we neglected to name in our list was the Tudor family who resided east of the high school, I think across the street from the Larry Keene's. The old gentleman for some reason, was nicknamed "Pod." He was quite bent with rheumatism and his gait was considerably ungainly. As smart alecs like to do, we tried to imitate his walk on occasions when we tied up for noon meal with the grader and out in the country where no one saw us but "Greaser."

How many remember the famous ball game, held in Dick Stone's pasture on the north side of town? Atlanta vs. McLean. This was strictly a pitchers game. For Atlanta was Jimmy Shores who was said to have played in the Three-Eye leagues, with a colored man as rest of the battery, while for McLean was a man by the name of Newton who was spieler and entertainer for the Kickapoo Indian Squaw Medicine Co., doing the country towns that summer. Catcher was Jake Archer of local fame and they were backed up by Nate Kinsey, Fred VanNess and some other local boys. What a kick the spectators got when the colored man would come to bat and Newton would make clown faces at him. Oh, your mayor was there too, and can doubtless enlarge on my description of the game.

How many remember when young Ben Pumpelly was the local dentist with his office just south of Gifford's hardware? His father owned a small farm just outside the south limits about half a mile or so. Wm. Hall, a down easterner, was his hired man. Mr. Hall was quite a character, with what we called a Yankee twang to his speech. A Thespian Club was started by a few young people who were theatrically inclined and Mr. Hall was selected for the leading part of the play. As we recall, it was "Way Down East" and William was eminently fitted for the part. Berg VanNess had a prominent part also, while the orchestra was to furnish the music. For some reason or other the play was abandoned. Too bad, it might have made history.

Just west of the Sage farm, the original one, Uncle Dan McFarland had, I think, twenty or thirty acres devoted to nursery stock, fruit and berries. He was the father of Howard, my brother-in-law, Tom and Bert. Bert was a newspaper man and went to Chicago for one of the big papers there. As a boy just getting ready for his teens as were some of the VanNess boys, and others, we would hike out to Uncle Dan's during the berry season and get jobs as pickers. Possibly our appetites, which favored the largest, was the cause of many customers missing the big ones in the boxes sold at the local stores. But there were no repercussions in the way of deductions from our earnings, in fact, we were generally given a box or two for home consumption in addition to the two or three cents a box for picking.

Perhaps we had better conclude this article and step out of the picture before you become bored. Remember that an octogenerian has his rights, and when he is saddled with an excess of time on his hands after forty seven years in the railway service where he reached to the height's of Superintendent of Car Service back in the thirties, he should not be deterred from expressing them volubly and verbally.

We hope to be present during all or at least a
rt of your celebration, and trust that you will pro-
le through the appropriate committee, a suitable
nch of sufficient size to accommodate a sizable audi-
ce, preferably in front of the trade emporiums, oc-
pying the west side of the square where the awnings
ll not be needed account of the afternoon sun, and
can regale the listeners with many more of the old
ries."

Reminiscent of her school days, Maggie Tyner
es the following story:

"We attend school in a log house. It is three
les from our home. Our home is a log building,
o. We walk to school if the weather is fine. When
s muddy we ride horseback. Usually three of us ride
one pony.

We have to cross a creek. Rosamond and I are
raid that one of us may fall into the water. Rosa-
ond is my younger sister. Ralph is two years older
an I and five years older than Rosamond.

Ralph lets Rosamond and me cross the creek
st. We slide off of Old Dobbin and let him go back
Ralph. If the water isn't too deep, Ralph wades
ross while Dobbin fords the stream with Rosamond
d me.

We take turns carrying the dinner pail.

Behind our schoolhouse is a cornfield. Before
is the wide, unbroken prairie. Some one is break-
the land now. Several hundred cattle are on the
airie this morning. Men who live on the claims
and their cattle and turn them loose to herd on the
airies until cold weather.

We had not seen the cattle for several weeks
fore this morning. Just before we crossed the creek
saw the backs of hundreds of cattle on the other
le of the stream. We followed the creek a mile
uth. There we crossed over and rode around the
ttle. Next year there will be several acres of corn
front of our schoolhouse. If no fence has been built
ound the field, the boys will take turns watching
hile the herd roams in the neighborhood. The big
ys call our schoolhouse "Cornfield College."

We went so far out of our way that we were late
is morning. Rosamond and I pressed down the
oden pin fastened in the door. When the latch was
ised, the door opened, and we went into a long,
ngy room. The walls are plain hewn logs, carefully
inked. The largest cracks are filled with dried mud.
e small cracks let in plenty of fresh air. Our school-
om is lined with clapboards. A row of benches
tends around the wall. A desk of poplar slab is
stened before the bench along the south wall. We
ng our wraps and dinner pail on the hickory pegs
hind the master's desk.

Every morning when the schoolmaster taps on his desk with his ruler there is a rush to find our places at the benches. We look for our slates and spelling books. The little children toe the mark in front of the master's desk to recite their A B C's. The oldest children begin their morning tasks. The four oldest pupils get quill pens from the master and go to the writing desk. When they have written their copy a certain number of times, others take their places. We take turns until all have had a writing lesson.

I am learning the multiplication tables. I look at the book to see the answers, then close the book and say the answers over and over and over until I remember them. Sometimes I say them so many times that I forget what I was saying and learn them all wrong.

Last year Ralph received a prize for making the best speech on the last day of school. The prize was a small red book of "Gems of Wisdom." I remember the first sentence: "A man should account nothing more precious than his word, and nothing more sacred than his promise."

Yesterday one of the boys was idle. Mr. Acres made him sit on the dunce block and wear a dunce cap. Mr. Acres receives eight dollars a month for teaching our school. He stays with each family a week. Next week he will be at our house again. He always helps father nights and mornings. I heard him tell father that he would help make our winter shoes when he came again.

Mr. Acres said when we filled our slates on both sides we should go to the writing desk and copy our story on paper. There is a vacant place at the desk now, so I will get quill and paper from the schoolmaster before some one else wants that seat."

REMINISCENCES OF McLEAN'S BALL TEAM

By Lewis Pitts

The team of 1903-1904-1905 was one of the best teams to represent McLean. During those years the members of the team and the position they played are shown below:

Jake Archer—Pitcher
Lewis Pitts—Catcher
Frank VanNess—1st base
Frank Strange—1st base
R. L. Pitts—2nd base
Geo. W. Pitts—Shortstop
Joe Rothermel—3rd base
Howard Thayer
Sam Shearer.

McLean's team played games with Lexington, Chenoa, Pontiac, Atlanta, Kenney, Mt. Pulaski, semi-professional teams from Bloomington, Lincoln and other Central Illinois towns. Minier and Mt. Pulaski both had great teams and were our strongest rivals.

Of the above-mentioned years, 1904 was the year McLean really had the great team. In the year C. J. Rothget of Milford, Illinois, who played ball at the University of Illinois with R. L. Pitts and Geo. W. Pitts came to McLean and spent the summer at the Pitts home. He played 1st base for McLean's team during that summer.

Howard Thayer was one of the best in pitching slow balls. He had good control and as an old ball fan would say "he could slow-ball you dizzy."

Still other McLean fellows who were good ball players a little later were: Earl Dishong, Jim VanNess, Paul McFarland, Howard Mason, Jim Gard, Harry Haines, Merle Stubblefield, and numerous others.

A funny incident that is recalled happened when our team and Danvers had a game here at McLean. The umpire called Sam Shearer "out," but Sam's little brother, Cobe, didn't think much of the call and ran out on the field with the intention of "whipping the umpire.

It was amusing, too, to see the semi-professiona teams from Bloomington come to McLean to play bal They arrived with the idea that they could run ove McLean's "little" team but more often than not they' go home defeated. The late Frank Wills (a gran old man of semi-professional ball) would try to te them what kind of a team they were up against whe they played McLean, but . . . .

These were the days when the fellows woul work all day at their jobs and then gather every nigh at the Dick Stone pasture to play ball till dark.

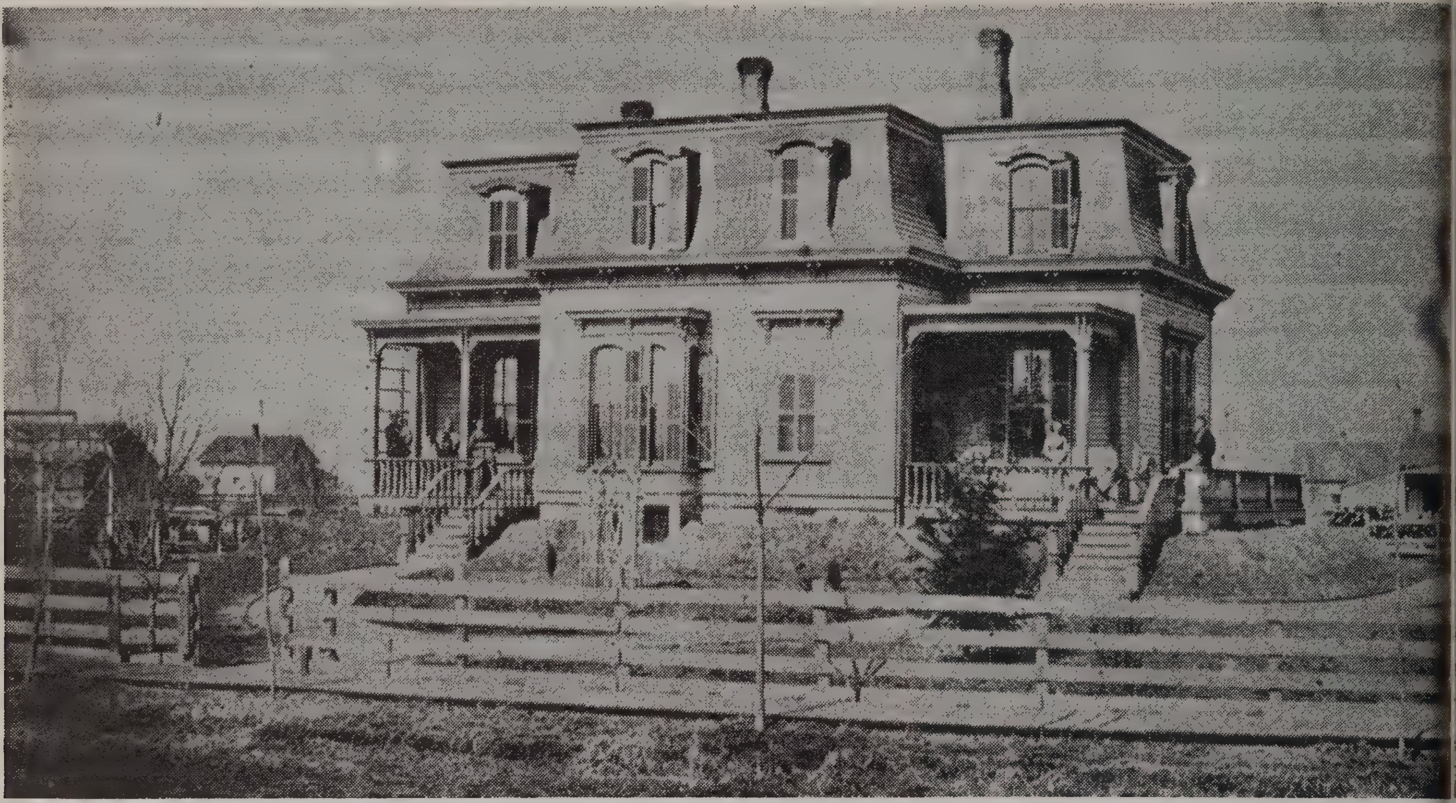
One of the nice things about those days was tha the people in and around McLean would back up the team. The merchants and others would "chip in" an buy suits and balls.

The narrator of this article in summary say " 'Tis no wonder McLean had such a great team wit such a swell bunch of fellows!"

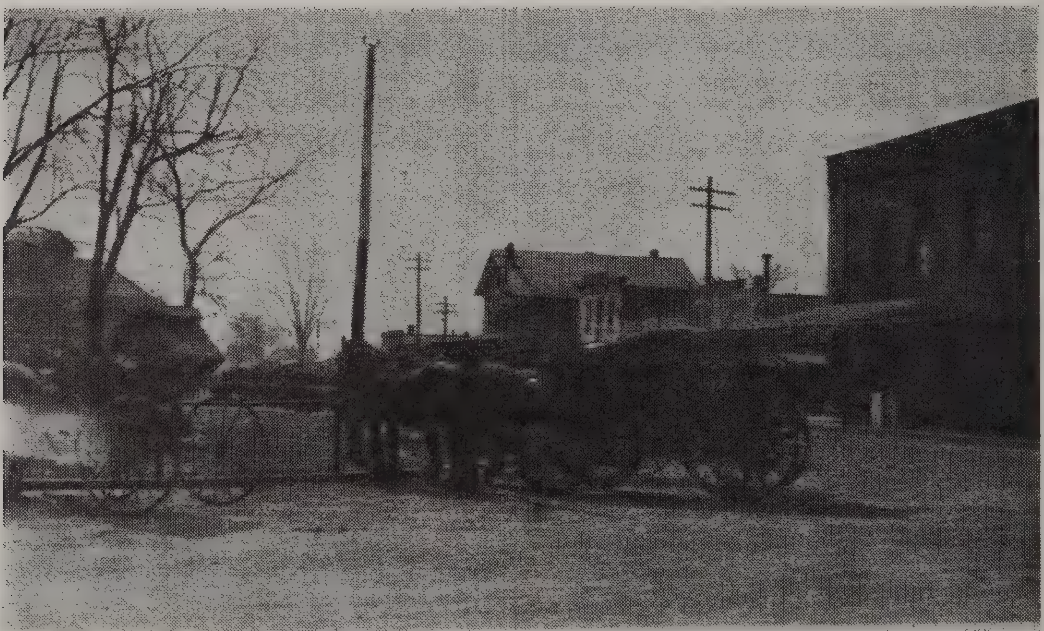
A "WOMANLESS" WEDDING

THOMAS TAYLOR, father of Mrs. Sherman Buck

1913 or 1914 LAMBERT CAR. Pictured left to right in front seat: Fred S. Leach, Berniece Leach, Olwen Leach. Back seat: Lyle Munson, Mattie Munson, Carrie Leach.



Built in 1869 by C. C. Aldrich. Pictured to the left on the west porch is Agnes (Aldrich) Palmer, age one year, in her father's arms.



AROUND THE SQUARE IN 1926

McLEAN OF THE PRESENT

1955

McLEAN OF THE PRESENT

This small historical treatise on the history has thus far tried to cover certain periods in the growth and progress of McLean. These periods have been recorded, briefly, and with the full knowledge that much has been left unrecorded. An attempt has been made to record a part of the discovery, settlement and growth of our community.

In compiling the facts for "A Century of Golden Years," one soon realizes that much material is unavailable, certain dates and personalities become omitted because nothing of them was accurately recorded by our early settlers. However, a diligent effort has been made by members of the Centennial book committee and the editor to secure as much history as possible. We ask the indulgence of our readers for those things we may have omitted.

The following pages present a survey of the present time in the history of our village. We hope that the brief histories of the individual contributors will give our posterity a picture of our village as it is today. We hope, also, that these contributions will provide something of the last decade or two in the Century of Golden Years.

1955—Our Centennial Year

4-H Clubs

In the spring of 1927 a group of girls organized a 4-H Club, to be known as the 4-H Peppers. The first leader was Miss Louise Crain. These girls, to be eligible, must be ten years of age on or before July 1, of the club year. There was a large group in attendance. Some of these first members have served as leaders and their children have been members. The club first organized as a clothing club, later became a Foods club organized jointly, but later became a separate club. There have been many improvements but the motto is still the same, "To make the best better." I pledge my head to clearer thinking; my heart to greater loyalty; my hands to larger service; and my health to better living, for my club, my community, and my country, is their pledge. The requirements for a standard 4-H club: (1 A Leader, (2) Five or more members enrolled in the same type of project work (for example, foods, clothing, livestock, crops, party-a-month, and handicraft), (3) Elected officers and a constitution, (4) A planned program for at least six meetings.

Robert's Rule of Order is followed for the business meetings. The objects of a club are to interest young people, between the ages of 10 and 20, in better practices in farming and home-making through club work projects, and to help them in learning to work and to play together. In order to complete a club year successfully a member must attend two-thirds of the meetings, give a demonstration or talk, an exhibit of members work in public and achievement recognition received by at least seventy-five percent of the members.

There is also a quite active boy's club which has a large attendance and to which a few girls belong as active members. Many leaders have contributed their time and ability through the years and are to be commended for their services. The success of the 4-H clubs is largely due to the backing of the Farm and Home Bureau organizations.

Home Bureau

"The aim of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation is to make women more aware of their responsibilities as home-makers and citizens and to help them become more efficient and better informed, thereby rendering a greater service to their community, their country and the world." The state slogan to inspire the attainment of such a goal is, "The home is the center of a woman's interest but not the circumference."

As the McLean unit is a part of the state organization, it gears its varied program to fit in with the state's aim. The monthly meetings in the club rooms of the community hall are all day sessions, with reports and lessons in various fields by members, a lesson by the County Home Advisor, and occasional talks by outside speakers with special information in their fields. The subjects have a wide range—citizenship and legislation, conservation, education, international relations, health, safety, youth, 4-H and rural life. All enjoy the mid-day luncheon served by a committee. The entire membership is divided among the committees, each one serving only once a year. This is a pleasant way of broadening acquaintance with the whole community. Music and recreation add variety to the programs. The organization cuts across all lines—interest is the only requirement for eligibility to membership. Its broadening views and educational luence in dress, foods, health, home, community, d international affairs have contributed widely to development of individual women.

An outstanding contribution is their sponsorship the 4-H clubs which are nation-wide in their scope. at alone would justify the existence of Home reau.

Gatherings with other units of the county are an cellent feature; and to guard further against a possi- stay-at-home woman, delightful trips far afield interesting spots in our beautiful country are ar- ged for her enjoyment.

Thus education marches on.

The Dalziel Insurance Agency

The Dalziel Insurance Agency had its beginning goodly number of years ago. James T. Dalziel, the nder of the agency came to McLean in 1914 as a rber, buying his own shop in 1916.

After he had been here for several years he be- n to work with R. A. Bowers in the writing of In- rance policies, and about 1928 he purchased the siness from Arlie.

Jim set up his Insurance office in the back part his barber shop building. Mrs. Dalziel took over office work, and worked with Jim until he was rced to retire from active work early in 1950. She rried on the Insurance Agency herself until the death Jim in November of 1952.

Jim Jr., who was working with the Insurance firm Crum and Forster of Freeport gave up his position ere at the death of his father and came back here to rry on the agency.

He received his B.S. Degree from Bradley Uni- rsity in Business Administration. He has enlarged Agency to include Insurance of all kinds.

The Friendship Club

The Friendship Club was organized in the autumn 1932, at the home of Mrs. James T. Dalziel.

Originally planned as a social club, it soon added rvice to its program. It has always given financial to the various civic projects; also sewing, making ndages and knitting for the Red Corss. The Baby Fold has been a recipient of food, clothing and money, throughout the years.

At first this group met every two weeks, but during, and since the second World War, it has met but once a month, for an all day meeting. Two members, as hostesses, serve the dinner each month.

One of our "Special" days began as a Mother's Day luncheon, but of late years it has been changed to Guest Day, since only two mothers are living.

New members have been added from time to time, as death has claimed some and others have moved from this vicinity. We have seventeen members at the present time. Three of these are charter members, namely Mattie Munson, Mary McFarland and Lela Dalziel.

Present officers of the club are Ruth Atteberry, president; Mary McFarland, vice-president; Osa Rothermel, secretary-treasurer.

Burger-Benedict Unit No. 573

American Legion Auxiliary

The Burger-Benedict Unit 573 American Legion Auxiliary was granted it's charter January 20, 1923, with forty-seven charter members.

The Unit is affiliated with the County, 17th District, 4th Division, State and National Organizations.

The first President was Lola Horn; 1st Vice-President, Lula Adkins; 2nd Vice-President, Blanche Yancey; Secretary, Lena Mae Swearingen; Treasurer, Nellie E. McFarland; Chaplain, Louise Stubblefield; Historian, Mary Coburn McFarland; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fay Shepherd; Musician, Nellie Kinsey; Publicity Woman, Victoria Humble; Alice Benedict, Malinda Humble, Laura Swearingen, Lucille B. Wilcox, Pearl N. Stubblefield, Myrtle B. Stubblefield, Birdie L. Myers, Marjorie Myers, Mary F. Wheelock, Ferne Longworth, Florence H. McFarland, Agnes VanNess, Emily S. VanNess, Clara VanNess, Nellie M. Stubblefield, Helen S. Kinsey, Minnie E. Dishong, Virginia E. Dishong, Olive Gardner, Bessie Gardner, Nellie L. McFarland, Laura Longworth, Katherine Longworth, Lois L. Bowers, Fern S. Funk, Mary Burger, Kate Hildebrandt, Margaret Hildebrandt, Jennie Wilcox, Anna Wilcox, Ethel Humble, Carrie Wheelock, Stella Taylor, Lucille Woodmancy, Ethel Stubblefield, Nettie Reed, Elizabeth Ewing and Effie Swearingen.

They held their meetings in the hall owned by the American Legion, which is now owned by the Masonic Lodge. They held only a few meetings there, then began meeting in the homes. The Unit meets the second Tuesday evening of each month. In 1947 the American Legion and Auxiliary built a new home for their members, with donations from the community.

The purpose of the Auxiliary is to aid the Veteran and his family, and to assist in carrying out the program of the American Legion. Contributions are sent to Danville, Dwight, Downey and other hospitals in the state, also to Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Children's School at Normal.

A girl is chosen each year from the Junior class of the McLean Community High School, to be sent to Illini Girls State at Jacksonville, Illinois, where she receives instructions in civic affairs for one week.

We are mindful of our Civic duties and support many community activities. We also help out in other disaster areas.

The Unit has one member that is a Gold Star Mother, Mrs. Fred Meyer.

The present membership is eighty-three adults and five juniors.

McLean Future Farmers of America

Chapter officers from left to right: Allen Buehler, Sentinel; Marvin Southerlan, Reporter; Merlin Southerlan, Secretary; Wayne Ingold, President; Richard Ingold, Vice-President; Paul Von Hoorn, Jr., Treasurer, and Floyd Lankenau, Chapter Advisor.

The FFA is a national organization of, by, and for the boys studying Vocation Agriculture in high schools. It may, but need not, be present where Vovational Agriculture is taught.

The organization was established in 1928, and chapters are now found in all states, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. It is a non-profit, non-political farm youth organization.

The McLean FFA Chapter was chartered in 1947 with Richard Lukens, the Advisor, and Kenneth Walden, President. In 1948 George Van Hoorn was elected President.

After a one year interval when Vocational Agriculture was not offered, John Morgan served as President, and Owen Smith was the Advisor. Upon his call into service the chapter was again discontinued.

Reactivation came once more in 1953 with James Necessary, President, and Edward Hawker, Adviso For 1954 Wayne Ingold served as President, an Floyd Lankenau served as Advisor. Total membership in the spring of 1955 is 16.

The work of the organization covers a wide range Each fall a Program of Work is made which include all plans for the year. The divisions of the Program of Work are (1) Supervised Farming, (2) Conduc of Meetings, (3) Community Service, (4) Co-operative activities, (5) Earnings and Savings, (6) Scholarship, (7) Leadership, (8) Recreation, (9) General

A few examples which are included in a yearl plan are a Corn Picker Safety Campaign, Schoo dances, Community dances, Sectional Leadershi School for the Officers, a trip to the International Livestock Exposition, Joint meetings with other chapter Parliamentary Procedure Contests, Public Speakin Contest, Judging Contests for land, milk, meat, dair fat stock, poultry and grain. Our chapter has starte a Chapter Chain Gilt Project. One member will hav represented McLean at the State FFA convention, an the officers plan to attend the National Convention i Kansas City in October.

Standards are set up for attainment of the different degrees in FFA. These degrees are from the beginner, a Greenhand, Chapter Farmer, State Farme and American Farmer, the highest degree attainabl

A Chapter award to the outstanding senior is th DeKalb award.

Plans are continually underway for the betterment of the FFA Chapter. The chapter aims an purposes are being continually raised through the efforts of all members.

The Standard Oil Company

(Local Agent: C. E. Lynch & Son)

The Standard Oil Company was a pioneer amor dustries in furnishing direct delivery service to far- ers. McLean County with its excellent farm pro- iction required substantial amounts of petroleum pro- icts. Originally Standard Oil delivered to this area om their bulk plant at Bloomington and from Lin- ln and later from Atlanta. With the further mech- iization of farm operations and the increased needs r petroleum products, the company built a bulk plant ecifically for the McLean area in the town. The mpany purchased the land for the bulk plant in Oc- ber of 1921. The new bulk plant, located in the rtheast section of town along the Chicago & Alton icks, was completed and opened for business in Au- st of 1922, with Mr. John Woolridge as agent. This cation was chosen for use of the side tracks to unload nk cars of gasoline and refined oil or (kerosene) as was then called. Those were the days of Model T icks, mud roads and few tractors and cars. The ant was built to serve consumers of this area on the sis of their needs at that time and has, of course, en increased in size and modernized to take care of increased volume of business.

Other agents who followed Mr. Woolridge were: orge Hunter, Harry Matthews and Orville Ogg.

On July 23, 1924, Mr. C. E. Lynch, Sr., was em- oyed as Bulk Station Agent. With the increase of machine age, the business has continued to grow quiring the addition of a second truck. The sons of Lynch famliy—C. E. Lynch, Jr., or "Mike" as he better known, Kenneth and Harold—were drivers this second truck until January of 1951 when C. E. nch, Jr., became a company employee and the mmissioned driver. Another member of the family e much credit is Mrs. C. E. Lynch, Sr., who fulfills needed office duties.

The headquarters or home office for McLean's lk Station is Peoria. Deliveries are made to both ral and urban consumers as well as to re-sellers of troleum products

In addition to the sons mentioned above, Mr. d Mrs. Lynch has a son, Donald, living in Philadel- ia and a daughter, Lillian, now residing in Jackson, ssissippi.

Hugh Riddell Trucking and Shelling

Mr. Hugh Riddell came to McLean from Bloom- gton, Illinois, in 1936. He was employed at Funks ed Company from 1936 to 1937 when he decided start a trucking business. A Model T Ford truck s purchased late in the year 1937 and he began cking—mainly coal at that time. Within a short ne grain hauling became a part of the business. As need grew for a corn sheller in and around this mmunity, he expanded his business to include a eller in the year 1941. The service of corn augering s added around 1950—used largely to auger the government-sealed corn from specially erected steel bins. In 1955 Mr. Riddell operates two large trucks and a corn sheller.

Mr. Riddell has one daughter, Mrs. Alice Sue Rhea, who is living in Tuscon, Arizona.

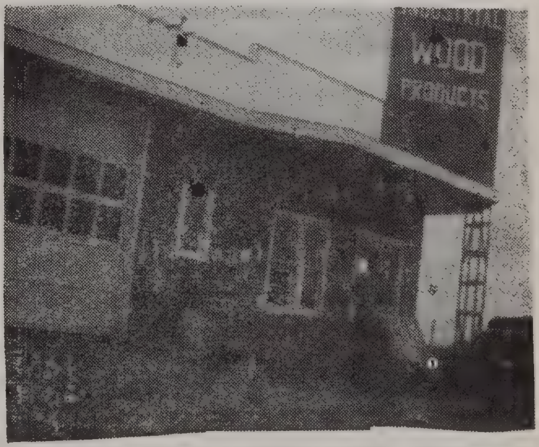
Lloyd Burger—Painter

Lloyd Burger in 1923

Mr. Lloyd Burger, a painter for 50 years, began in the year 1905. At that time he was employed by Mr. J. H. Kinsey, a McLean resident and painter. He worked with Mr. Kinsey until May 11, 1917, when he enlisted in the U. S. Army. After receiving his discharge at Camp Grant on June 27, 1919, he resumed his painting occupation. From 1919 to 1923 he worked in the Decatur area and since 1923 has worked in and near McLean.

He does interior and exterior painting and also wall papering. Over a 50-year period, Mr. Burger states that he has wall-papered 3500 rooms.

Industrial Wood Products



Harry Crain at the Industrial Wood Products Plant

A relatively new business in our community is the Industrial Wood Products plant. In the year 1953 the building was constructed and plant operation began January 1, 1954. The plant is located just east of town near Highway No. 66. The manufacture of factory pallets and bases, shipping crates, and boxes is the chief industry of the plant.

There are 4 to 8 men employed at Industrial Wood Products with Joseph Reidel, Jr., as owner and Fred G. Zweifel, as salesman.

Hindman Garage

Hindman's auto and truck service was started in 1954 by H. W. Hindman and son Bill E. Hindman. We service all makes of cars and trucks, small motors and lawn mowers; also do welding, washing and lubrication.

Funks Grove Grain Company

Pictured left to right: Henry Hornke, "Katie" Rousey, H. G. Steffens, Jesse Stubblefield, Marvin Nevius.

The Funks Grove Grain Company was organized in August, 1917, with the following stockholders Lawrence P. Funk, Deane N. Funk, Charles W. Welch and R. C. Baldwin. The elevator located at Funks Grove was purchased from Funk Bros. Seed Company On July 1, 1919, the Aldrich Grain Company at Mc Lean was purchased and has since been operated by the Funks Grove Grain Company. Until January 1943, the Company was under the management of Mr Charles Welch, a life-long resident of McLean.

On October 3, 1924, the original elevator a Funks Grove was destroyed by fire and replaced by a modern elevator opened for business on January 5 1925.

At present the Company consists of 52 stockholders with Theodore Funk, Eugene D. Funk, F. A Lawrence and H. G. Steffens as Directors. Present employees are Jesse Stubblefield, Marvin Nevius Henry Hornke and Mrs. "Katie" Rousey.

McLean Christian Church

The McLean Christian Church was organized the year 1903. Meetings were held in the auditoriu of the Community Hall until the present church buil ing was erected. It was in June of 1905 that the ded cation of the new church was held.

The present day church elders are John Bur Roy Hall and Garnett Evans. The church deaco are Gerald Billington and Garnett Evans. Mr. Do ald Hatfield, a student at Lincoln Bible Institute, Li coln, Illinois, is the minister. Church pianist is Mi Janice Hardesty with Mrs. Kenneth Smith as assista pianist.

The poem given here was written about o church by Mrs. Ruth Carter, a resident of McLe for many years and a member of our church—

"The Little Brick Church on the Square"

here's a little brick church, that's located
On the square, in the town of McLean,
nd altho its structure was poorly built,
Still it stands thru sunshine and rain.

was way back in the year 1905
That the corner stone was laid;
nd somehow, 'twould be very hard to tell,
How the debt on this church was paid.

r the membership was small and poor,
And discouraged we oft times did feel;
ut each had a Will, God's work to do,
And a heart as true as steel.

ft when we were discouraged,
And our burdens most too heavy to bear,
'was then, to this little church we'd go,
And commune with our Lord, there, in prayer.

nd somehow the moment we entered the door,
What happened 'twould be hard to explain,
ut there was a feeling that all would be well,
That our efforts were not in vain.

any a Lord's Day we have gone
To this church, without a Shepherd to guide,
ut had there never a word been said,
With our Lord, we, there did abide.

r there's a window in the rear of this church,
Portraying Christ as he knelt in prayer,
aying God for strength, to drink of the cup,
And help Him, His cross to bear.

, no matter how poor the sermon might be,
Or the singing filled with clatter and din,
e scene in that window is inspiring enough
To lift souls out of darkness and sin.

any of its members have moved away,
Some have gone where the streets are of gold,
ut there still are yet, a few who remain,
To care for the flock and the fold.

nd may God, upon this little church,
His richest blessings pour,
ay each of its members continue, His work
Until time shall be no more.

—Ruth E. Carter.

McLean Bargain House

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Virgil purchased the store ilding owned by Mrs. Lois Robinson in November 54 and are operating a general merchandise store lled "McLean Bargain House." This was for many ars a grocery store operated by Mr. C. W. Hamiln, McLean. At the present time Mr. Virgil is build g apartments on the second floor.

Sieb's Hatchery

Sieb's Hatchery opened their first branch store in McLean, Illinois, March 1, 1929, in the old Robinson building where the Fiesta Theatre now stands. In October, 1929, they bought the Bonny Restaurant building and are still operating a feed supply and hatchery store. Mr. Albert Charles is manager.

The building houses three electric Smith Incubators that hold 47,000 eggs each. These were running to full capacity during World War II. At the present time—due to the shortage of eggs and hatching flocks —we get our chicks from the main plant in Lincoln, Illinois.

Sieb's now have 9 branch stores in surrounding territories.

O. W. EARL HARDWARE

Mr. O. W. Earl came to McLean from Dana, Illinois, and on March 1, 1941, purchased the hardware business from Thomas Conroy, Jr. The building was purchased from Mr. O. L. Buck and he started his business where the Lunde Implement Company is at the present time. He later remodeled the building and movd his business to the part of the building now occupied by the I.G.A. Store.

In the year 1946, Mr. Earl sold his business to W. G. Taylor and moved to California. In 1947 he returned and bought the building on the west side of the park from the Snyder Estate and opened a hardware store there. He has remodeled and added to the building since purchasing it. A complete line of hardware and household appliances is carried.

VanNess Beauty Shop

After having graduated from Summer's Beauty School, Bloomington, Illinois, Alma VanNess opened a shop in Atlanta in the year 1936. After three years she moved her shop to McLean, Illinois. As of the year 1955 she operates an Atlanta shop and a shop in the basement of the post-office building in McLean.

SHORTY'S BARBER SHOP

After being discharged from the Army in 1946, I was undecided as to the future. After working at several different jobs for a year and a half, I decided to enter Barber's School. The school I chose was Peoria Barber College, Peoria, Illinois, mainly because of its high rating in the state.

After the prescribed number of hours in training, I took my state board examination and received my apprentice license. I served my apprentice course in Normal, Illinois, under Mr. Leland Peyton who operated Shorty's Barber Shop in Normal. After I had served my apprentice course and had received my registered license, I went to Lincoln and worked for Mr. Earl Fegley for about a year. On March 15, 1952, I opened my shop in the basement of the post-office building in McLean, Illinois, where I am still located. The picture shown is an interior view of my shop with Mrs. Roy Foley and small son, Richard Allen.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the people in and around McLean, all my friends and customers, for making these past three years very good and happy ones for me. I only hope I can be here to serve the community for many more years.

"Shorty" Ruble.

McLean Civic Club

The McLean Civic Club's origin began in the fa of 1946 when a group of men met with the idea o organizing a club to work for the good of the community. It was through this effort that "The McLea Civic Club" was organized on September 19, 1946 The first officers were: C. W. Hamilton, president O. W. Earl, vice-president; Theodore Lunde, secretary-treasurer. The membership in September 1946 was 29 and at the end of the year this figure had increased to 50. At the present time, the membershi stands at 62.

The Club's activities are many. Some of th projects which the Civic Club has helped promote a (1) Sponsoring the Little League and the Pony Leagu (2) Re-decoration and modernization of the Community Hall basement (3) New lights around th "square" (4) Lights at the high school athletic field

Officers are elected each January for a one-ye term. For the year 1955, Dean Walters is servin as president; James Dalziel, vice-president; Robe Buck, secretary-treasurer.

The Club's aim and purpose is simply stated Civic Improvement.

JOHN EDWARDS TRUCKING AND SHELLING

Mr. John Edwards started a trucking business in 27 with an inventory of one Ford truck. In 1947 purchased a corn sheller to add to his business. At present time he operates five large grain trucks in dition to a corn sheller. Two sons, Roscoe and nald, are associated in business with their father.

Fiesta Theatre

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Virgil, Peoria, Illinois, rchased the Fiesta Theatre from Mr. and Mrs. Mar- Capodice of Bloomington, Illinois, March 1, 1951. ce purchasing the theatre they have installed a new heating system and motion picture equipment. ey have also enlarged the front of the building to use their new concession counter and Mills soft ice am equipment. Emerson "Virg" Virgil operates motion picture machines, his wife Dorothy "Dottie" ls tickets, and Dottie's" mother, Mrs. Ethel Ross kes care of the concession counter.

In the later part of 1952 the Virgils purchased 7-room Kensy home from Mrs. Dillie Pumphrey d have made their home there since that time.

Cecil's Beauty Shop

Mrs. Cecil Nevius opened a beauty shop in her home on March 14, 1955. She is owner and operator of the shop and does finger waving, shampoos, and permanents.

Cecil is the mother of two sons, Lyle and Mark. Her husband, Marvin, better known as "Bud" is employed by the Funks Grove Grain Company, Funks Grove, Illinois.

The McLean Cemetery Association

Of the many problems that faced the early citizens of McLean none were more urgent than a suitable tract of land on which to establish a cemetery where the deceased of the town and community could be buried.

During the early years of the Village, all burials were made on farmsteads and distant burial grounds. As the community grew and burial sites were more in need, several of the more progressive men of the community gathered in the office of John Kellogg, a notary public, on the 3rd of March, 1864, and organized a company to be known as The McLean Cemetery Association. This Association was established for the purpose of locating, buying and establishing a burial ground for the people of McLean and the surrounding territory. This meeting resulted in a permanent organization.

At a later meeting called on March 17th of the same year, J. A. Pitts was chosen president; James LaDue as treasurer; James A. Barker, E. G. Clark and Benjamin Pumpelly as directors. Through these and other interested parties the present site, one and a half miles due west of McLean, was chosen and bought for the tidy sum of $156.00. ($140.00 in cash and a note for $16.00). The original tract, triangular in shape, consisted of four acres located in the N.W. corner of the S.E.¼ of Section 34. To this strip two acres along the south side and a two-rod strip along the east side were added. This land was bought from E. A. Farnsworth.

Through the many years the Association has had many problems to solve due to change of times and customs. The desire on the part of its many past and present officers has given to McLean one of the most beautiful and desirable grounds in the State of Illinois. From McLean a wide black-top, well-kept road leads to the archway gates in the iron picket fence along the north edge of the grounds. This beautiful red-brick archway was given by the Aldrich family in memory of C. C. Aldrich, an early Secretary-Treasurer and Trustee of the Association. Inside the grounds you drive on to a concrete drive practically the entire length of the grounds. From this drive one finds four graveled or well-sodded drives, both east and west to graveled drives near the outer east and west sides of the grounds. The second cross drive leads to a large central circle in the center of which you find a beautiful monument dedicated to the unknown dead through the efforts of the ladies of the Harrison H. Woods G. A. R. Post. Along this main drive are many beautiful peonies, well-spaced along the entire length of the drive. Many flowers, plants, shrubbery and trees are found on the gently sloping green grounds.

The life of the Association depends entirely on the benevolence of the citizens of McLean and surrounding territory and through the sale of lots, plus interest on certain government bonds. The present board strives to continue the wishes and desires of the community's early settlers. To several bequests from time to time is added a small percentage of all lot sales and becomes a perpetual care fund—this being invested in guaranteed income securities. Under a new state law the Association is under state supervision and subject to inspection by the state auditor at any time. All perpetual funds are for income purposes only. Present high costs of care and upkeep has become a problem in which the future life of the organization is a major question.

The original governing board consisted of five members: President, J. A. Pitts; Secretary-Treasurer, J. A. LaDue; three Trustees, C. C. Aldrich, John Kellogg, E. B. Clark. In later years this board was changed to eight members and now has a personnel as listed:

L. E. Pitts—President.
A. D. Bode—Vice President.
A. L. Blakeley—Secretary-Treasurer.
Geo. W. Morrell—Trustee.
Joseph Reidel—Trustee.
Frank Matthews—Trustee.
Grant Wilcox—Trustee.
Leo Canfield—Trustee.

All of these men are well-known in the community and solicit the co-operation, suggestions and advise from any and all persons who are interested in the welfare of the Association. On them at present rests the responsibilities and continuance of one of the most worthwhile organizations in McLean. Of the many early names found in the Association records but very few are now left in the community—To them we must pay homage for deeds well done as we strive to continue their well worthwhile efforts.

In the reading of this manuscript, let the readers keep in mind that the future of the McLean Cemetery Association rests in their hands, a non-profit organization dedicated to the people of McLean and surrounding territory.

Funks Grove Cemetery

Adam Funk, who came to Illinois in 1824, selected the Grounds which is the portion of the present Cemetery as a Burial site. His was the first Grave in 1830.

Several years later Duncan Funk, who inherited timber land adjoining this present site from his father Isaac Funk, donated and deeded to the Funks Grove Cemetery Association, Six Acres of ground.

In 1865 Isaac Funk and Robert Stubblefield with their stalwart Sons built the Funks Grove Church which still stands on these grounds.

The Funks Grove Cemetery Association later became an incorporation which provides perpetual care of the grounds.

Thaddeus Stubblefield provided in his will for caring and beautifying these grounds with a trust of several hundred acres from which the income could be spent as needed and as directed by the cemetery Trustees.

At the present time the Trustees are all descendants of the Isaac Funk and Robert Stubblefield Families which custom has prevailed all through the years

The present officers are:
Ben Stubblefield—President.
Jessie Stubblefield—Vice-President.
Dana Rollins—Secretary.
Lafayette Funk—Treasurer.
Olive Stubblefield—Recorder of Burials.

Steward's Cafe

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Steward, Sr., and family came to McLean on May 29, 1952, and purchased from Mrs. Margaret Garner, the former Lynn Cafe. The Steward family moved here from Galconda, Illinois in the southern part of the state where they had been engaged in farming.

With the help of their two daughters, Mauda Ma and Gay, and their son, Roy, Jr., or "Butch" as he i

"Butch" Steward and his mother

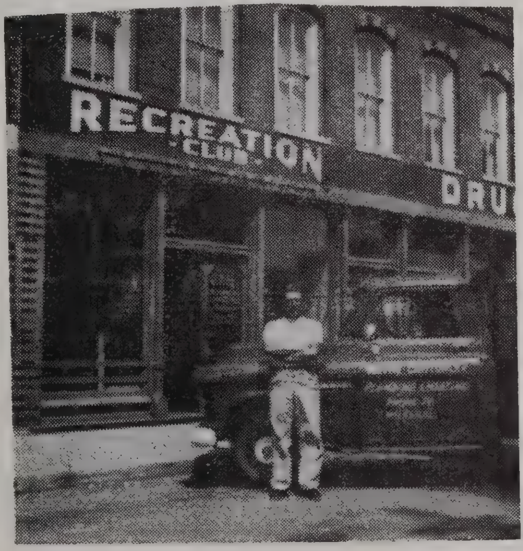
tter known—they opened their cafe for business on ne 1, 1952.

Since moving here to live and work in this comunity they have met and made many friends. Their ughters are both married at this time, Maude Mae to ll Morgan of Warren, Indiana, and Gay Louise to rtie Horath of McLean. "Butch" has graduated from ade school this Centennial year of 1955 under the aching of Miss Maude Jack, the 8th grade teacher.

We would like to take this opportunity to say at it has been a real pleasure to do business in this mmunity.

The Stewards.

Crutchley Heating and Plumbing Service



After receiving his discharge from the U. S. Army January 7, 1946, Wayne Crutchley returned to his home town of McLean and began working as a carpenter and learning the plumbing trade. As the need for a plumber in the McLean area became more in demand, Wayne discontinued carpentry and worked full time as a plumber. He operated his business from the home until 1954 when a work and supply shop was opened in the building formerly occupied by McLean Recreation Hall on the west side of McLean's business district.

Services rendered include all phases of installation and repair for heating and plumbing system.

Wayne and his wife, June, have three children—Judy, Allen Ray, and Darrell Wayne.

McLean Lumber Company

On March 1, 1946, the McLean Lumber Company was organized. In this year of our Centennial, 1955, the organization includes:

Geo. L. Wilcox—President.
LaFayette Funk—Vice-President.
H. G. Steffens—Secretary-Treasurer.
Grant Wilcox—Manager.
Delbert "Zeke" King—Yardman.
Robert Wilcox—Assistant Yardman.

The Lumber Company handles all kinds of building materials and supplies.

VanNess Garage

I began working for Salmon's Garage in 1923 and started a garage for myself at my home in the year 1940. In 1953 a tornado destroyed this garage and a year later a garage was rebuilt in the same location. I specialize in all machine work for cars, trucks, and tractors.

Archie VanNess.

Idlers Club

The Idlers Club was organized in the fall of 1913. A group of ladies met at the home of Mrs. Faye Hammitt for an afternoon party and decided to form a club. Only two of the charter members are still active in the club—Marie Hanes and Faye Dodgson.

During the first World War our club sewed for the Red Cross and made bandages, also most all learned to knit and nearly everyone knit some garments for the soldiers. We also supported a Belgium orphan. During different years we baked and served cookies for the Baby Fold in Normal. We have always donated to all worthy causes of the community.

During the last twenty years, men have been included in our meetings. The present membership is 28.

EDWARDS BLACKSMITH SHOP

Mr. James Edwards came to McLean in 1917. In March of 1937 he purchased the Blacksmith Shop from the Zoeller Bros. who had operated the shop previously.

The work done at the shop in 1955 consists mainly of welding of farm machinery.

The accompanying picture is of Mr. Edwards at work in his shop. Pictured seated in the background is Wm. Zoeller.

The Pleasant Hour Club

(Senior)

The Tuesday Evening Club was organized by twenty couples. The first meeting was held in the Leach Hall Feb. 6, 1906. After a short time the name was changed to N.B.B.C. Club. In 1913 the name was again changed to "The Pleasant Hour Club."

During the years we have taken part in Red Cross work and we make annual contributions to the Red Cross Drive, Cancer Fund, and March of Dimes. Donations have also been made to the Baby Fold and other children's homes.

Meetings are held in the homes of our members on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Our number for membership for many years has been twenty-four, with the right of the Club to have Honorary Members.

In 1938 we were honored when a group of young women were forming a Club, and asked permission to name their Club—"The Junior Pleasant Hour Club."

Junior Pleasant Hour Club

In February 1938 a group of McLean's you
women met and organized the Junior Pleasant Ho
Club. It was the desire of this group to "Form a clu
which would endure many years, form friendships
loyal, and serve as worthy a purpose" as the grou
which they would like to emulate — namely — T
Pleasant Hour Club.

As a serious, civic-minded group, the Juni
Pleasant Hour Club has taken an active part in, a
supported many community projects. It has parti
pated in the McLean Fall Festival parades and h
made regular contributions to the Red Corss, Mar
of Dimes, Cancer and Heart organizations, and Ba
Fold. Contributions were also given for the Americ
Legion building and for the remodeling of the Co
munity Hall. Benefit bridge parties have been he
and the proceeds given for use in the Grade and Hi
Schools. Members of the club are active in t
churches of the community and deeply interested in t
welfare of the youth. In recent years entertainme
for the young people have been held regularly.

Red Cross sewing was started in August, 194
and continued consistently throughout the years
World War II. A substantial donation was made
the Woman's Relief Corps for the Blood Unit.

Meetings are now held the third Sunday eveni
of each month. The Club officers for 1955 are: M
jorie Alexander, president; June Green, vice-preside
Mary Jane Braid, secretary-treasurer. The total pr
ent-day membership is 28.

LUNDE IMPLEMENT COMPANY

The Lunde Implement Company began operating place of business on McLean's "square" on Decem- r 1, 1944.

Mr. Theodore Lunde, owner of the business, came McLean from Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he had eviously been associated with the International Har- ester Company as a salesman.

The Lunde Implement Company as of 1955 em- oys 8 persons. The accompanying picture includes: Front row, left to right) Charles Starkey, Marlene irby, Theodore Lunde, Sue Lunde, and Lewis Gram- er. (Second row, left to right) Estell Smith, Tollef unde, Roy Steward, and C. W. Hamilton.

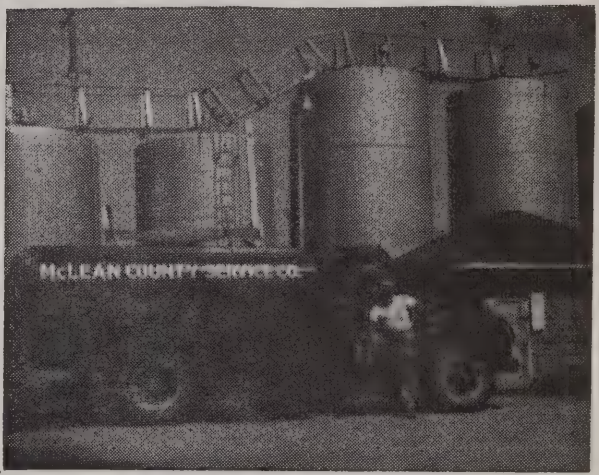
Our company sells International Harvester farm uipment, farm tractors, refrigeration merchandise, d air conditioners. We also maintain a complete rvice department in which we service all items sold d do welding and tire repair.

Howard McLane Electric Shop

Mr. Howard McLane started an electric wiring d repair service in McLean August 20, 1938. He pened an electrical supply shop on the west side of e "square" in the building made vacant when the ost office was moved to the bank building.

Mr. McLane's family includes his wife, Hazel, d four boys—Daniel, David, Mark, and John.

McLean County Service Company



Local Agent: George Mitchell

The McLean County Service Company was organized twenty-seven years ago by Farm Bureau members. The first agent in McLean was Orville Horn. Succeeding Mr. Horn as agents were Ira Keim and John Burk. On January 1, 1948, Mr. George Mitchell assumed the position of agent for this area.

The nature of Mr. Mitchell's sales is petroleum products. The company, however, also handles plant food, feeds, and seeds.

McLean Motor Company

The McLean Motor Company was organized in 1921 with R. A. Bowers as manager. In 1936 Mr.

Bowers became the owner and held this position until November of 1950, when he sold the business to Wendell Longworth and Delmar Hanes, who are present-day owners.

In this Centennial year the employees of McLean Motor are Jesse Huffman, mechanic, and Mrs. Lois Robinson, bookkeeper.

General servicing of automobiles and trucks is done and the sales of Chevrolets dates back to the year 1931.

Prior to 1910, M. E. Hightshoe operated a livery stable at this location and from 1910 to 1921 he was owner and operator of the Hightshoe Garage.

Mt. Hope Township Library

In 1877 a few men met in Lemert's Dry Goods and Grocery Store and agreed to start a small library. For a few years before 1877, Dr. Johnson loaned his books, from his own personal library, to interested readers.

J. C. Bascom, S. I. Leach, D. G. Palmer, A. T. Longworth, W. J. Barnes, Henry Reve and H. W. Wood (chairman) made plans to organize and incorporate a Subscription Library. At that time it had no regular source of income, relying upon the efforts and generosity of the people of the community.

On October 10, 1914, a meeting of the people in McLean and vicinity was held with Mr. W. J. Barnes acting as chairman and Rev. F. L. Starbuck as secretary. The purpose of this meeting was to explain that since the Township was to be taxed to aid the Library fund, it was necessary under the law to call an election to select Trustees for the Library. As a result, the following were the first Trustees of Mt. Hope Township Library: Wm. Wright, Mrs. Edna Baker, Wm. Church, Mrs. Harriet Morrell, S. B. VanNess, and W. J. Barnes. Cecil Hopper was appointed Librarian.

On July 24, 1915, a fire destroyed the Columbian Hall, a room of which served as the Library. After this fire in which all the Library records were burned, the Trustees met and decided to rent the room at the rear of the building used by Mr. Dorr Hammitt as a Barber Shop (in the year 1955 this is the office of Dr. Thomas E. Smith). The Library in its new location was opened July 31, 1915.

On December 1, 1916, the Trustees met and presented specifications prepared for a Library to be built in conjunction with the new Community Hall. This was built at a total cost of a little over $5000.00. Mrs. Thelma VanNess was the first Librarian of the new Library which was completed in 1917.

The Library now contains approximately 10,700 books and there are over 500 borrowers who use the Library. The present Board members are: H. G. Steffens, President; Mrs. Lucille Stubblefield, Vice-President; Mrs. Harriet Morrell, Secretary; Lyle E. Wilcox Dan Buck, and Mrs. Pearl Stubblefield. Mrs. Lol Horn is the present-day Librarian.

Mrs. Harriet Morrell is the only member of th original Board who is still serving on the Board in thi our Centennial year—1955.

Ebenezer Church

The Ebenezer Church was erected in 1870. Prio to this meetings were held in the schoolhouses of th community. In 1917 the church building was remodeled and a basement added. A modern parsonag was built in the year 1913.

The officers of the Ebenezer Church in this Centennial year are:

Mrs. Frank Bode, Mr. Burton Haning, Mr. Jame B. Turner, Trustees.

Miss Aletha Morrison, S. S. Superintendent.

Our minister is an Illinois Wesleyan Universit student, John McCleary.

The average Sunday School attendance is 22.

Holohan Drug Store

Holohan's Drug Store is the present day fir name of McLean's only drug store.

The store occupies a corner building on th "square" which has housed a drug store since it wa built by Mr. Wagner more than 70 years ago. It' present owners, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Holohan, purchased the store in 1933 from E. Stickrod.

The Holohans have a son, Pat and a daughte Leah (Mrs. George L. Usherwood). Pat and hi wife, the former Ann Swearingen, now lives near Paris France, where he is serving with the U. S. Air Force Mrs. Usherwood resides in Atlanta, Illinois.

During their years in McLean, the family ha operated the store with little outside help. It specializes in prescriptions. Associated drugs, sundries an variety items are also featured.

Arthur Spaulding—Building Contractor

After serving in the Army from Nov. 14, 1941 t July 27, 1945, Arthur returned to McLean and soo afterwards began a business of custom baling, cor shelling and lime hauling.

In 1947 he decided to discontinue custom wor and engage in the building trade. The construction o homes and farm improvements are his main buildin projects. At the time of this writing in 1955, he reports that he has constructed about 30 houses.

Men who work with Mr. Spaulding on construction are: Junior Rousey, Clarence Nevius, Edga Spaulding, Gus Powell of Armington, L. B. Robinso Robert Shearer, and Clarence Hafley.

CHURCH OF GOD

The congregation of the Church of God whose neral office is in Anderson, Indiana, began in Mc- an with meetings held in the homes. In 1923 they rchased the Congregational Church building which y had rented since 1920. This building was com- tely remodeled in 1924, and is the present day urch of God.

In 1955, Earl Terrell, Howard McLane, and Roy ley are serving as Trustees. Other church officers d the members who are serving in that capacity in 55 are:

Mrs. Faye Mitchell—Secretary.

Roy Foley—Treasurer.

Mrs. Edith Crutchley—S. S. Superintendent.

Mrs. G. B. Morrison and Mrs. Edith Crutchley—Pianists.

Mrs. Hazel McLane—President of the Missionary Society.

Our present day minister is Rev. G. B. Morrison o came here in August of 1951 from Nortonville, ntucky.

The average Sunday School attendance is 85.

Each summer a Bible School is held for a two ek's period for the children of our congregation and er children in the community who are interested.

Midway Standard Service

C. A. Benedict & Sons

Midway Standard Service is owned and operated Chas. A. Benedict and Sons, Chas. H. (Chuck) and Delmar L., of McLean, Illinois. It is located one mile north of McLean at the intersection of Routes U. S. No. 66 and No. 136. "Midway" is half-way between Chicago and St. Louis, Missouri.

Beginning in July of 1925, Mr. Chas. A. Benedict operated the Benedicts' Standard Service Station and lunchroom at the north edge of the Village of McLean until March 1948. When U. S. No. 66 was re-routed it by-passed McLean so the land for the site of "Midway" was purchased from Joseph Reidel, Jr. Mr. Benedict and sons formed a partnership and the new business was established in July of 1947. They sell a complete line of Standard products including the new Atlas tubeless tires, batteries, gas, oils and other accessories. Other services rendered are specialized lubrication for automobiles, and installation of automotive parts.

Mr. John H. Davison, formerly of Middletown, has been employed as station attendant for almost three years. Part-time attendants are Robert G. Long,

Stephen Haughey and Omar Robinson.

According to a Pantagraph editorial: "Service station men are sort of Junior Chambers of Commerce. They are asked for information about hotels, stores, cafes, directions, mileage, good roads, short cuts and what-have-you. And the millions of windshields wiped. countless number of radiators and batteries checked and filled, and number of tires filled with air add up to a lot of service."

"Midway" Standard Service receives great satisfaction in striving to give this kind of service.

McREYNOLDS
Funeral Service

The McReynolds Funeral Home was opened in McLean by L. R. (Bill) McReynolds in 1936 at the old Wagner home. This fine old house was built in 1901 by John W. Wagner and has fifteen rooms. The Home is located one block west of the McLean Methodist Church.

In 1946 the Home was completely remodeled and redecorated. A family room was added, holding 30 persons; partitions were removed for the 100 person capacity chapel and an electric organ installed. The entire Home is air conditioned.

An elevator was added as a convenience to the third floor display rooms, and in 1953 the entire front of the Home was redone and large columns were used to set off the exterior.

The McReynolds Funeral Homes also Includ Homes in Minier and Stanford.

Mr. McReynolds was born in Stanford and graduated from the Warsham College of Embalming o Chicago. He worked for two years in Bloomington Illinois, for John A. Beck. He came to McLean i 1936.

In 1937 Bill and Florence Schueth of Bloomington were married in Bloomington. They have tw children: Mary Kay, junior at McLean High Schoo and Hal David, freshman.

Village Marshal

Mr. Wm. McCombs was appointed Village Marshal on December 1, 1934 and is serving in that capacity in our Centennial year—1955.

In addition to his duties as nightwatch of McLean's business district, Mr. McCombs also render the following services: The reading of the water meter monthly—servicing the water system—care of Villag lawns.

"Bill's" family includes his wife, Florence, an children: James of North Hollywood, California; Eth of Bloomington, Illinois; Dorothy (McCombs) Arno of Bellflower.

Village Board

On May 19, 1866, the legal voters of the Villag were notified to meet at John Kellogg's office to vot for or against incorporation. The resulting vote wa 29 in favor of incorporation with only four votin against the issue. At this same meeting, it was als agreed to hold the election for officers at the sam place on May 26, just one week later. At that electio the following Trustees were elected: E. B. Johnso Daniel Tenney, Edward Bonifield, John E. Rawlin and H. W. Wood. E. G. Clark was appointed Cle and Collector; Thornton D. Cotton, Treasurer, an Edward Bonifield, Assessor. This organization, und the general law of the State, continued until 187 when a new law was passed. The officers of the Village under the new act of incorporation were: Joh Kellogg, President; W. O. Jeffrey, C. C. Aldric Charles M. Noble, Lewis Fay, and A. C. Stonaker. H W. Wood was named Village Clerk.

Today's Village Board is composed of the following:

George Morrell—President.
Ray Buck—Clerk.
James Dalziel—Treasurer.
Grant Wilcox—Water Commissioner.
John Burk—Water Commissioner.
Duane Oldham—Water Commissioner.
Ora Westerfield—Street Commissioner.
Ernest Lynch—Street Commissioner.
Dean Walters—Street Commissioner.

Meetings are held the first Monday of ea month.

BODE GARAGE

Everett Bode

The Bode Garage started at the Bode home place the year 1946. Repairs on the family cars and rm machinery was done as well as repair work for e neighbor's break-downs. When Everett moved his present site he continued the repair services and e big tree in the back yard served as his workshop long as the weather permitted. Much repairing d clean-up jobs were done in the basement of his sidence.

In 1949 a garage was built and the repairing and inting of automobiles, tractors, trucks and other achinery continued. On October 29, 1954 a fire mpletely destroyed the building and all the tools. uilding began immediately on a new shop. He is w operating with all new and up-to-date equipment.

Present plans for the future assure the many iends and customers of the "Bode Garage" continued rvice to the farmers and town people of McLean and rrounding towns.

JOHN'S BARBER SHOP

JOHN'S
BARBER SHOP

John's Barber Shop is owned and operated by John H. Perkins, who purchased it December 21, 1955, from Ivan Strode, an apprentice of Mr. James T. Dalziel, Sr. Mr. Dalziel had formerly owned the shop for more than 30 years. The shop at that time was located in the Dalziel Building. It was moved across the street to its present location April 13, 1954.

WESTERFIELD TRANSFER

First Westerfield Truck

Westerfield Transfer was started July 1, 1928, with a 1923 Model T Ford. The first load hauled with the truck was a load of gravel for Ed Noble and Tom Swearingen, who were gravel road contractors at that time. Gravel was being hauled from the Yontz Bonnett farm northeast of McLean where Estell Coyle now lives. We were hauling one yard of gravel per load, which made a good load for the truck.

In November 1928 I hauled my first load of stock. This load was for J. T. Mears who lived between McLean and Waynesville and was hauled to Peoria, Illinois.

Late in the fall of 1928 I bought a new Chevrolet truck which was much larger than the old one. With this new truck two yards of gravel or 100 bushels of shelled corn could be hauled which was a large load at that time.

In 1931 I purchased a new Ford truck. My firs load of cattle was hauled to Chicago in this truck fo H. Ray Buck. Mr. Buck's father accompanied me o this trip. We had 4 steers which filled the truck A total of 10 hours was spent on the road and this wa considered "good time."

As the years passed, I bought larger trucks an also acquired the help of my two sons, Harold an Jerry. At the present time we have 4 trucks, 6 tractors and 8 trailers, and have hauled livestock in 3 different states. In the past 27 years I have owne 46 trucks and tractors and 15 trailers.

At this time I want to thank the people of McLean and all the surrounding territory for the loya support they have given me in the trucking business and in the future years we hope to keep our old customers satisfied and gain a lot of new ones.

Ora Westerfield.

Present Day Westerfield Truck

DIXIE TRUCKERS HOME

DIXIE TRUCKERS HOME started operation nuary 1, 1928, and has been serving the public 24 ours a day ever since. Much credit is due J. P. Walrs who layed the early foundation for its future delopment. For years Dixie Truckers Home was rerred to by many as J. P.'s and rightfully so because ost always you would find him there doing his part wards building a tradition of Service to the Public.

In the beginning DIXIE TRUCKERS HOME was it a small Service Station and the servicing facilities nsisted of only two gas pumps. It soon became pparent that there was a definite need for food and lditional service facilities on the drive. A lunch unter for serving coffee and sandwiches was put in d the total seating capacity was about ten (10). dditional gas pumps were installed on the service ive. As the business grew it was necessary to exnd both the restaurant and Service Station operans.

By rendering conscientious service and practicing e principles of the Golden Rule DIXIE TRUCKERS OME has had a consistent growth. Fifty three (53) cal persons now earn all or part of their livelihood om this operation. That their combined service is ing appreciated and felt by many different people, evidenced by the fact that here in McLean DIXIE RUCKERS HOME has regular charge account cusmers in almost every State in the Union and some the Dominion of Canada.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

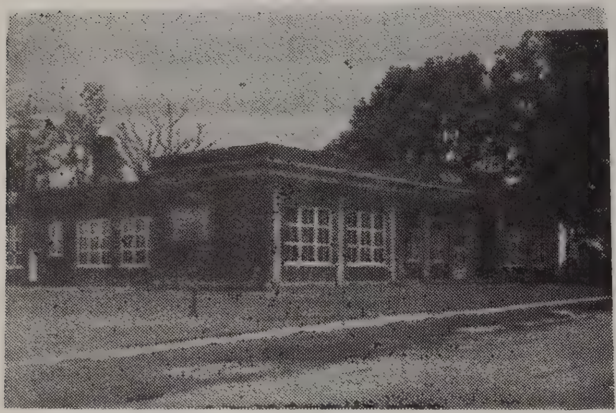
The Methodist Church was organized in 1856 or 357. Their old church building was torn down in arch, 1900. During the summer of 1900 a new urch was built which was dedicated October 1, 1900. his building is the present-day Methodist Church with e following persons serving as Trustees: Archie lakeley, Burdell Fulk, Ansel Stubblefield, Frank Matews, James Moberly, George Morrell, Ray Buck, laude Crain, Sr., and Forrest Quinn.

Stewards of the church for 1955 are listed as: Mrs. Richard Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gale, Mrs. Ruby Joseph, Mrs. Nell Longworth, Mr. Lyle Hougham, Mrs. Paul Fitchhorn, Mrs. Geo. Morrell, Mrs. Forrest Quinn, Mrs. Roy Horn, Mrs. Marion Stubblefield, Mrs. Dasiy Tyson, Mr. Ralph Durham, Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Wilcox, Mr. Edwin Perry, Mr. Charles Benedict, Jr., Mr. Leland Brighton, Mrs. Burdell Fulk, Mrs. Frank Matthews, Mr. Ernest Lynch, Mr. Ben Stubblefield, Mr. William Ray, Mrs. Frank Moberly, Merle Walden, Mrs. Archie Blakely, Mrs. Grant Kinsey, and Miss Eva Lou Durham.

Rev. Raymond Krutz is our minister in this Centennial year—1955.

The average church school attendance is 116 and the average morning church worship is 108.

McLEAN SCHOOLS

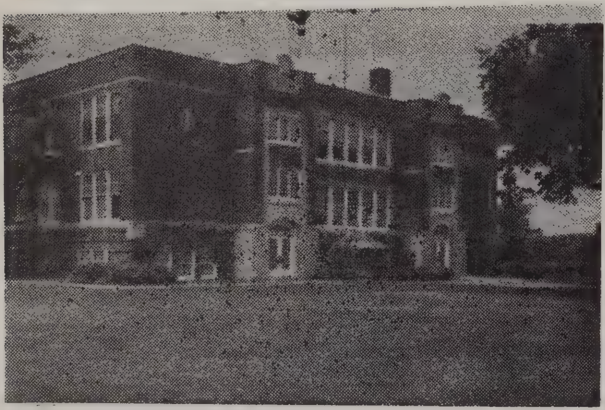


Grade School

The schools of the Village of Waynesville and the Village of McLean were merged by vote of the people in the spring of 1955, forming the Community Unit School District No. 12.

The Board of Education consists of the following:

Ralph Morgan—President.
Ralph Alexander—Secretary.
Elmer Dickerson.
Garlen Necessary.
Gearold Davis.
J. C. Bristow.
J. B. Turner.



High School

McLEAN'S TELEPHONE SERVICE

(General Telephone Company of Illinois)

History relates that one of the earliest lines of communication in our locality was a line between the property of Willis Snow at the Snow and Palmer Dairy and his brother-in-law, L. F. Gifford, who operated a furniture store located where the theatre now stands. This was indeed a crude system, with a box at either end serving as receptacles. Either party was called to the "phone" by a whistle into this box.

Dr. C. O. Burke of Atlanta also was influenti in promoting the use of phones. He extended fre monthly service to all who would allow him spac within their fences for poles and lines. A few of th known farmers who took advantage of this type c service were A. D. Lawrence, Gus Longworth an Joseph Baker, all living east of town. This syster too, was of a personal nature and was originated fo the benefit of the Atlanta physician and his patients.

The first general telephone service had its origi in the Palmer-Darnall system, which later becam known as the Palmer-Darnall Co. and finally the Pa mer-Darnall Telephone Co. At one time, Mr. C. W Welch managed the Company.

In the early part of 1911, Mr. Howard Bake purchased the telephone business and began rebuilc ing the lines. He moved from the farm into McLea on Jan. 12, 1912, to take over complete managemer of the business, then carrying the name of The Bak Telephone Company. He expanded the business to great extent and in 1926 sold the business to the Illino Commercial Telephone Company. This company wa succeeded by the General Telephone Company of Ill nois.

In June of 1955, McLean had approximately 50 phones in operation and employs the following s persons: LaVerna Shearer, who is cashier and chi operator, started in 1951; Margaret Kirby and Agn Lane, with eight years of service each; Dora Hindma and Hattie Nevius, each with five years service. Mr Bertha Kessinger, our janitress, has been employed f one year. All repairs and service to the lines are do by linemen from Lincoln, Ill.

The Company is in the process of changing o telephone system to that of a dial service—this is to completed in 1956.

Pictured in Telephone Office, left to right: Hat Nevius, Agnes Lane, LaVerna Shearer, Marga Kirby, Lena Hall. Seated in center is Dora Hindma

McLEAN CHAPTER ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

April 18, 1955—Officers and Past Officers of the Order of the Eastern Star No. 421, McLean, Illinois, celebrating McLean's Centennial.

On August 24, 1898, Mr. Frank B. Blose of Bloomington Chapter No. 50, was deputized to instiute McLean Chapter No. 421. The first meeting was eld in the old Masonic Hall, over what was known or many years as Kinsey's store.

The first worthy matron was Mrs. Charlotte Wager and her worthy patron was (Dr.) Joseph P. Noble. Mrs. Minnie Darnell, now residing in Little Rock, Aransas, is the only living member of the group that omposed the charter members of the Order.

Honor members with their length of membership re: Mrs. Nellie Ebinger (now deceased) was a 50-ear member in 1948; Miss Louise Yancey, a member or 56 years, and who served as Secretary of the McLean Chapter for 36 years; Mrs. Ruby Joseph, a 55-ear member; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Palmer, 55-year members; and Mrs. Sarah A. Withrow, a 55-year memer who was initiated into the Bloomington Chapter No. 50 and later joined the McLean Chapter.

Officers of the Chapter in the year 1955 are:

Mrs. Lola Horn—Worthy Matron.
Forrest Quinn—Worthy Patron.
Dorothy Frantz—Associate Matron.
James Frantz—Associate Patron.
Lucille Stubblefield—Secretary.
Lucille Wilcox—Treasurer.
Ruth Evelyn Quinn—Chaplain.
Irma Crain—Marshall.
Anna Wilcox—Organist.
Alma VanNess—Conductress.
June Green—Associate Conductress.
Lois Bowers—Adah.
Delores Yates—Ruth.
Ethel Stubblefield—Esther.
Ida Earl—Martha.
Harriet Morrell—Electa.
Winifred Briggs—Warder.
Ralph Durham—Sentinel.
Wm. Briggs—Color Bearer.

Present day membership totals 117.

McLEAN MASONIC LODGE NO. 469

A group of men living in and around the town of McLean who were previously members of the Masonic Lodge elsewhere, held a meeting October 29, 1865 at the John Kellog Hall. This was the beginning of the McLean Lodge which was chartered in October, 1866, with B. N. Pumpelly as Worshipful Master. Other charter members were: H. W. Wood, Chas. H. Hitchcock, E. G. Clark, James Gibbs, T. D. Cotton, Samuel B. Kinsey, Thomas McGuary and M. H. Reed.

Meetings have been held i nthe Leach Hall, the hall over the Kinsey Grocery Store, and for the past several years they have occupied the hall above the Holohan Drug Store.

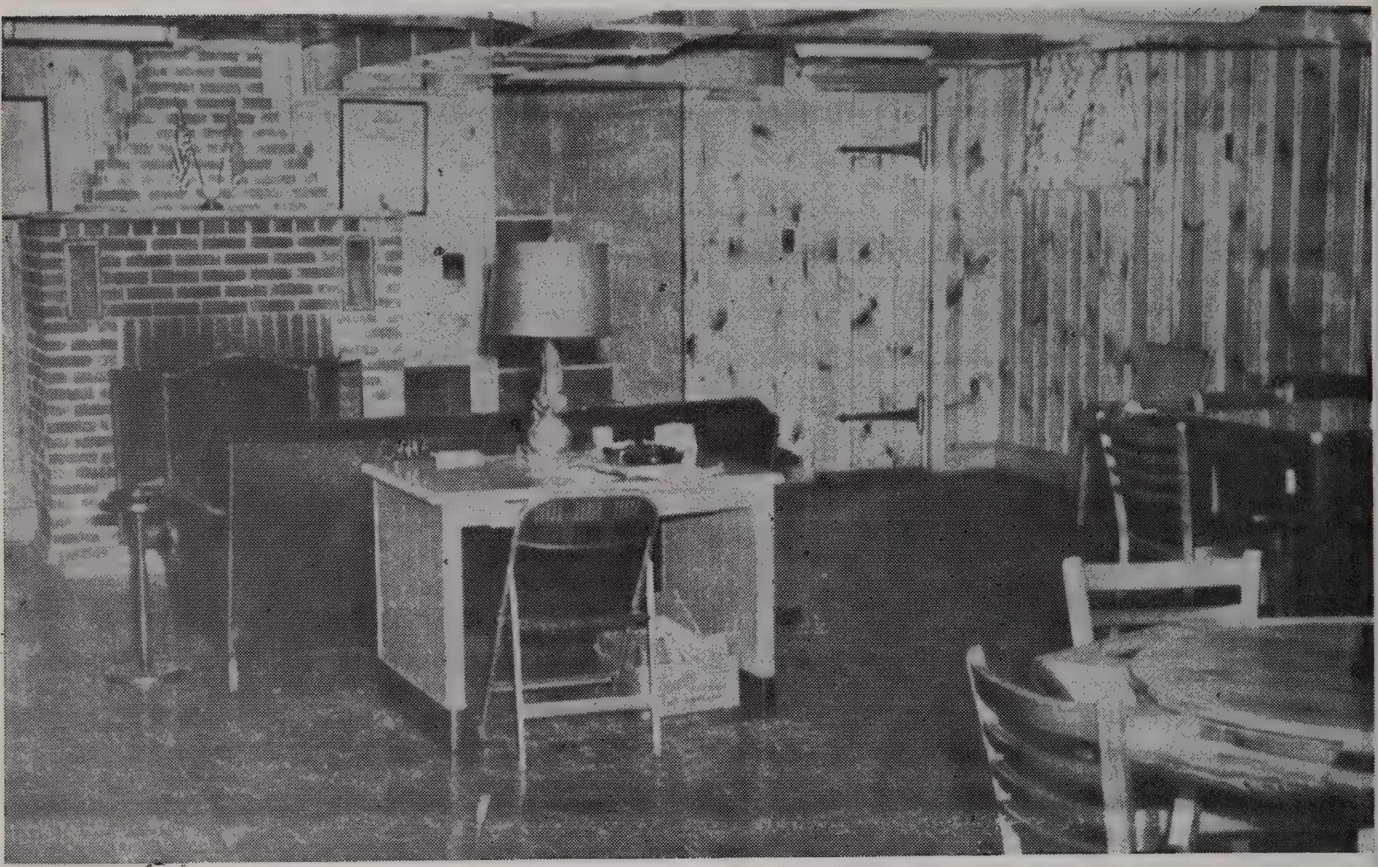
This Lodge has the honor of having had two Thirty-third Degree Masons, namely: W. N. Ewing, now deceased, and H. M. Palmer.

Officers for the year 1955 are listed below:

Roy Hall—Worshipful Master
Ernest Lynch—Senior Warden
James Dalziel—Junior Warden
H. G. Steffens—Treasurer
A. L. Blakeley—Secretary
George Morrell—Chaplain
James Frantz—Senior Deacon
Geo. Mitchell—Junior Deacon
Ralph Durham—Senior Steward
Russell Alexander—Junior Steward
Wm. Beyer—Marshal
Harry Heising—Tyler.

Present day membership totals 112.

BURGER-BENEDICT POST NO. 573 AMERICAN LEGION



Basement of American Legion Building

The American Legion Post No. 573 of McLean, Illinois, was chartered on February 10, 1921. The Post was named for the two men of our community who lost their lives in World War I, namely: Dewey Burger and Ernest Benedict. Clifford VanNess was the first Commander and Grant Wilcox was named Adjutant. There were fifty charter members.

Meetings were held in the hall now owned by the Masonic Lodge. In 1947 the American Legion and its Auxiliary started the construction of a Legion Home, which was completed in the year 1948.

Officers installed in 1955 were:

Alonzo Rousey—Commander
George Mitchell—Vice-Commander
Kenneth Lynch—Adjutant
Weldon McGuire—Chaplain
Wilbert Bode—Sergeant-at-Arms
Paul Johnson—Second Vice-Commander
John Perkins—Finance Officer
Anton Hildebrandt—Historian
John L. Gordon—Americanism
Anton Hildebrandt—Service Officer
Dan Buck—Child Welfare
Wayne Crutchley—Employment Officer
Harold Bode—Poppy Chairman
Kenneth Harrell—Public Relations
Harry Heising—Grave Registration
John Perkins—Boy Scout Chairman
Jesse Stubblefield—Legal Officer
John Perkins—Publicity

There are 122 members in the Post in the yea 1955.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

The Modern Woodman Camp No. 233, McLea Illinois, was organized January 19, 1889. This Cam was never disbanded. At the present time there a 55 adult and junior certificates in force. The prese Secretary is Hugh W. Beyer, Jr., of McLean.

MT. HOPE-FUNKS GROVE FIRE DISTRICT

Mt. Hope-Funks Grove Fire Department. James Childers is pictured on walk to right.

The first fire handling equipment for McLean as on old hand pumper and hose cart pulled by nd. After the big fire on the north side of the quare," a 1921 Model Fire Truck was purchased. ichard Crutchley, Charles Griffin, Frank McFarland, uane Oldham, Dan McFarland, Thos. Conroy, Jr., larence Lanham, C. E. Lynch, Sr., and Tee Farmer mposed the first group of town firemen to use the odel T Truck. The jail building was used as a rage for the fire truck at this time.

The Mt.Hope-Funks Grove Fire District was or- nized November 1, 1937. At that time the follow- g men were named as Fire Commissioners: M. E. ightshoe, J. D. Roberts, and LaFayette Funk. A w International Fire Truck was purchased at the me the district was organized and a new crew of fire- en named as follows: Tee Farmer, Duane Oldham, . R. McReynolds, Wesley Wilcox, Barney Burracker, enneth R. Dye, Neil Patton, Harry Crain, Clarence anham, Dan McFarland, Delmar Hunter, R. A. Bow- s, Paul McFarland, Gordon Hirst, Albert Charles, mes Dalziel, Sr., H. G. Steffens and C. E. Lynch, Sr.

The first fire call after the Fire District was or- anized was the Coy Tuttle tenant house then occupied y Harvey Hardesty. This was an early morning fire at kept the firemen out in sub-zero weather from :15 A. M. to 4:30 A. M.

Construction of a fire station began in 1937 and as completed in 1938. Prior to this, the Mack Robson garage had housed the fire district's truck.

In 1940 a new Chevrolet Fire Truck was added our fire department.

At the present time, the crew of firemen include: uane Oldham, Ora Westerfield, R. A. Bowers, Tee armer, C. E. Lynch, Sr., Harry Crain, Delmar Hanes, oseph Girdler, Hugh Riddell, Sam Lane, Dean Walters, Roy Foley, James Childers, L. R. McReynolds, Tollef Lunde, George Mitchell, and James Dalziel.

The present day Fire Commissioners are: J. D. Roberts, LaFayette Funk, and R. A. Bowers (President).

Of the original town firemen, only three are still serving on today's crew: Tee Farmer, who has served longer than any other member, with Duane Oldham and C. E. Lynch, Sr., following in second and third places, respectively.

It may be of interest to the readers of this article that McLean's Model T Fire Truck is still in operation in the year 1955 at Elkhart, Illinois.

TAYLOR'S I.G.A. MARKET AND HARDWARE

SUPER IGA MARKET

Upon graduating from McLean High School in May, 1936, I decided to go into business having become acquainted with the store business through my Uncle Lee Robinson.

I purchased the grocery store of Joe Teal in Waynesville in the fall of 1936. My parents and I moved from a farm near Waynesville to an apartment above the store. My father and I operated this store until January, 1942.

In November of 1939 I purchased the grocery of Dorr Hammitt and my Uncle Lee Robinson was manager until June, 1940, at which time I assumed the management. To keep abreast with the times, the corner store building's interior was remodeled twice. In 1946 its face was lifted and the Toonerville porch removed, being remodeled to its present front.

In November, 1946, I purchased the O. W. Earl Hardware store which was located next to the bank building (now the Post Office) and operated a hardware, appliance and dry goods store until September, 1953. In November, 1953, the occupying stock and fixtures were moved to the newly remodeled basement. After the entire main floor was remodeled, the grocery and meat market was moved from the corner building in December, 1953, to its present site.

* * * *

In the winter of 1942, Henry D. Taylor purchased the stock and fixtures of Earl Dishong's haberdashery. He operated there until September, 1946, when the building was sold. Upon the purchase of the O. E. Earl Hardware by his son, W. G. Taylor, he moved his stock and fixtures into that building and operated with his son until four months before his death.

BEN H. STUBBLEFIELD ELEVATOR AND MILL

The Stubblefield Elevator has been in business at this same corner and under the same management for thirty years. The Mill was built and operated in connection with the Elevator for the past twenty-seven years.

Farm implements were also sold and serviced at this establishment for a period of twenty years until three years ago when this branch of the business wa moved to the Stubblefield Implement Company i Atlanta, Illinois, under the management of Ben H Stubblefield's son, George Stubblefield.

Duane Oldham has been steadily employed i connection with the operation of this business fo more than twenty-five years, having started with th firm when he was seventeen.

Millions of bushels of grain have been handle and approximately a million tons of feed processe for our many customers.

Friends and satisfied customers are our mos valuable assets.

THE McLEAN POST OFFICE

The McLean Post Office was established February 29, 1856, a little less than one hundred years ago The first postmaster was Lyman B. Goodhue, who a the story goes, carried the mail around in his hat an delivered it whenever and wherever he happened t meet anyone for whom he had mail. He served unti April, 1858 and was followd by John Kellogg. Th following persons and the years they served in the pos office are listed:

John M. Gibbs—1866-1869.
John Kellogg—1869-1874.
A. R. Dillman—1874-1885.
William King—1885-1889.
Samuel R. Sterling—1889-1893.
Wm. M. King—1893-1897.
John W. Baker—1897-1914.
Mrs. Nellie C. Ebinger—1914-1924.
Lyle E. Wilcox—1924-1936.
Mrs. Virginia T. Fawley—1936-1942.
Mrs. Sarah A. Withrow—1942 and still serving

The Rural Free Delivery went into effect July 1 1903, with four routes emanating from the Post Office. These routes were later merged into two route —No. 1 and No. 2. Route No. 1 goes north an south from the office and has a mileage of 46.10 Route No. 2 runs east and west and has a mileag of 46.05. The first carriers were W. H. Archer an Lewis Romans. Other carriers down through th years were: Maggie Overacker, Thomas Swearinge Fred VanNess, Earl Dishong, Pat O'Mara, with present carriers being Archie L. Blakeley and Mrs. Lilli G. McGuire. Substitute carriers in the past have bee Claude O. Burger, Roy Horn, Garlen Necessary, an Kenneth E. Smith. Mrs. Effie R. Swearingen an Earl J. Crawford are present-day substitutes. Thei mode of travel too has changed from horseback an horse-drawn carts through mud—to automobiles o improved gravel and tarvia roads.

There is a vast change in mail service in all othe ines. The mail came in once a day and papers were nostly once a week, whereas now mail is received rom the train and bus transportation four times daily. Vhen Parcel Post was established it added greatly o the work of the Postal Department, but did much nore for the public, especially those who had no way f transportation except by train or bus. It sometimes appens that there is "much waiting at the gate" for certain letter or package, but it eventually comes.

Several buildings have served as offices for ostal services. Mr. A. R. Dillman had a post office in the back of his drug store, which was a part of the building now housing the O. W. Earl Hardware. From this location it was moved to the building now occupied by the Howard McLane Electrical Shop. In 1943 it was again moved to its present quarters — The McLean State Bank Building.

The Post Office employees of the year 1955—Sarah A. Withrow, Effie R. Swearingen, and Beulah M. Blakeley, as well as the carriers Archie L. Blakeley, and Mrs. Lillie G. McGuire—strive to keep everyone happy by giving "Service with a Smile."

McLEAN VETERINARIAN CLINIC

Dr. Arthur L. Starkey graduated from Michigan tate College in 1942 and immediately came to Mc-ean to start his veterinary practice and to fill a acancy here which was created by Dr. George Mac-ean being taken into the service. He moved, with is wife and two children, to the property where the . W. Hamiltons now live. He improvised an office the garage.

With increasing business and a need for more ace, he purchased the Bank Building in the fall of 943 and moved his office into it.

In March, 1944, with the influence of a few cal people and through politics, Dr. Starkey was le to get the Post Office moved into his building. operated his office in the basement of this build-g.

In 1946 he sold the Post Office Building and rchased the Ada VanNess property for a home and oved his office to the basement. His first assistant as Dr. Leslie MacDonald, who at the time was a nior student at Michigan State College and is now aching at the University of Oklahoma. He worked r Dr. Starkey through the summer months of 1948.

Dr. Starkey worked alone until February, 1951, hen he employed Dr. R. W. Abell, a graduate of ntario Veterinary College, Ontario, Canada. Dr. bell became well known among the farmers of the mmunity. The business had grown to a two-man practice but in January of 1952, Dr. Abell moved to Chrisman, Illinois, where he is in practice for himself.

Being unable to locate another veteriarian until graduation time, Dr. Starkey worked alone, putting in many long hours. He worked alone until June of 1952, when he employed Dr. W. L. Rottman, a graduate of Ohio State University. He worked for him until Setember of 1953 when they decided to move to California.

Dr. Starkey worked alone from September until June 1954 when he was very fortunate in getting a graduate from the University of Illinois, Dr. Ralph D. McQueen of Robinson, Illinois. He gained many friends in McLean and was accepted as a member of the Atlanta Rotary Club. On June 26, 1955, he entered the Air Firce as a First Lieutenant and is now stationed at Montgomery, Ala., for a seven-weeks training period and will then be sent to Athens, Greece.

Dr. Darrell Jessen, a University of Illinois graduate from Hennepin, Illinois, is now with Dr. Starkey.

Dr. Starkey has just completed a new office and hospital at the rear of their home where he can perform both small and large animal operations.

Dr. Starkey's family includes his wife, Myrtle, and five children: Jimmy, Carolyn, Jerry Lee, Jackie Lynn, and Jeffrey Dean.

POST OFFICE — 1955

APCO SERVICE STATION

(Wm. Farmer & Son, Operators)

Wm. "Bill" Farmer assumed operation of the Illico Station on March 15, 1951. This service station carried the name of "Illico" until August 1955 at which time the name was changed to "Apco" Service Station.

The "Apco" offers general sales and services of gas, tires and accessories, auto lubrication and the charging of batteries.

Associated in business with his father is a son, Dick, who will be a student at Illinois State Normal University in the fall of 1955.

"Bill" and his wife, Maude, have one other son, Billy, who lives at Hartsburg, Illinois.

FLUHARTY'S RESTAURANT

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fluharty opened a restaurant in the Beyer property on December 5, 1952.

The restaurant is open for serving each day of the week and is operated by "Red" and Maxine, as they are known to their friends and customers. Mrs. Robert Girdler assists her daughter with the preparation and serving of food.

Prior to his residence in McLean, "Red" owned and operated a Standard Service Station in St. Louis Missouri. Maxine is a life-long resident of McLean.

The Fluhartys would like to take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation for all past patronage and their desire to serve you well in the futur.

Other businesses or organizations in our com- unity in the year 1955 that are not listed in the pre- ding pages are:

McLean Patron's Club.
Robert Shearer Masonry.
McGuire Radio and T. V. Sales and Service.
Crutchley Electrical Service.
John Burk Heating and Plumbing Service.
Corneli Seed Company.
McLean Recreation Hall (Lester VanHoosier, operator).
Guy Funk Transfer.
Woodman of the World.
Farm Bureau.

McLEAN IN RHYME

1955

e gracious muse of Poetry got busy on a time;
spiring Wheelock and Hart to compose two bits of rhyme,
hich told in glowing numbers of the virtues of McLean;
nd well they sang its praises on a very pleasing strain;
t as the changes numerous have happened there since then,
is well another tries to touch the subject once again.
r should the shades of Wheelock and Hart to the old scenes chance to stray,
ey'd find out one who was in business in their day;
ere is no Bank or Banker and no leading Financier,
nce Frank Aldrich closed his Bank and moved to Bloomington we hear.
now we have our cars and trucks and to other towns we go,
place our money in the Banks of Atlanta and other towns and so,
ey watch our money and count it every day,
we will have aplenty to pay our bills and way.
fore proceeding farther it is only just and fair
speak of Mr. George Morrell, who ably serves as Mayor;
's always seen around the Town, a man of noble parts,
watches over our Hall and Town and has won his neighbors hearts.
you would talk to Bloomington, or any place in range
ve the girls connect you at the telephone exchange.
d then there's Sieb's Hatchery, The Charles' do run,
ey take your eggs and hatch the chicks and earn a tidy sum.
rk and Crutchley are the plumbers and watch the water pipes,
nes sells us cars, and makes it so all can see the sights.
Doctor Smith, in emergency, prescribes for people's ills
And famous are the startling cures affected by his pills.
But if all his best efforts fail the Patient's life to save,
It's just a step to McReynold's, who prepares them for the grave.
Aunt Sadie acts for Uncle Sam and handles all the mail;
With Eiffie, Beulah, Arch and Lilly, who helps and never fails
To have the mail for everyone when for it have come to call,
And stop a spell to spin a yarn and tell a tale so tall.
Tony Earl deals in Hardware such as ranges, pumps and nails
And there are lots of other wares that never never fails.
Taylor runs the meat shop with Twyman carving steaks with fancy grace;
Kenneth Holohan, Druggist, long has been a fixture in his place;
McLane is our electrician and his work shows proper class;
And then the Bargain store one cannot afford to pass.
For groceries in Wilbur Taylor, who always tries to please;
There's scarcely any article from neckties down to toys,
That can't be had quite reasonably for all the girls and boys
In Taylor's basement beneath his Grocery Store,
And if you want to prove it, just go down stairs and explore.
And then there's Lunde's Implements that stands North of the Square,
He's always busy at his work, the Tractors to repair.
Then there's VanNess and Hidman, who work both nite and day
To fix the Autos and the trucks so each can go their way.
Then Mr. Edwards, the Blacksmith, in his line maintains the lead;
Sharpens plow shares and if one has it, shoes any kind of steed.
Herb Steffens is the Manager for the Funks Grove Grain Concern,
Jim Dalziel writes Insurance, lest your premises should burn,
The News is also taken here for our Paper "The Lens"
By Lela, Jimmy's Mother, whom every one calls "A Friend."
At Fluharty's and Stewards, they serve appetizing meals,
In candies and cigarette choice each Restaurant Keeper deals;
At their cafes assemble all the sociable young men,
To smoke, tell "Flying Yarn" and blow a "Five or Ten."
If you intend to build a house or barn this coming spring,

The Wilcox Brothers in lumber, can supply you anything.
There are two clever Barbers doing business in the place;
It's Perkins and Ruble, who will neatly shave your face;
While Alma VanNess, in the Beauty Shop will work so hard to make,
All pretty who come to have their hair cut and set in place.
Ben Stubblefield buys lots of grain of Farmers round about,
Also will grind their feed for them to feed all chicks and stock.
Bill McCombs, the Constable, with us for twenty years;
Watches over all the town and keeps many from sheding tears.
Winebringer still pegged away and worked with all and last
And fixed the shoes but the reaper called, and now alls in the Past.
Then there is Van Hoosier conducts a Poolroom for the Youth;
But no Dentist comes now to pull the aching tooth.
Rev.'s Krutz, Morrison and Hatfield the precepts of Gospel preach,
You'll hardly miss salvation if you follow what they teach.
For carpenters and painters there are several around
Can put you up a building from a palace to a shack,
And the Burger boys in hanging paper have a very handy knack.
Then if you want to decorate call Rex Gentry at his home
He'll help you with the colors, for his art is widely known.
Then McQuire, our Radio and Television Man
Can always make them work with his two dexterous hands.
Funk and Westerfield hauls stock from many miles around,
They load them up and then to Chicago they are bound.
Mitchell, Benedict and Lynch, the oil and gas does sell,
And pleases all their customers when their cars run so well.
It is quite needless to go on, the fact is widely known
McLean has gained among the towns a prestige all its own;
Where will you find so fine a park, the Business block around?
So many smooth walks of concrete are also to be found;
Where such a handsome "Opera House" as our Community Hall?
Where all have danced upon its floor at many a social "Ball."
What burg can boost such pretty girls as this town ha galore?
For if I just had space enough I could name several score.
Where dwell such prosperous citizens as these good people are?
There must be every one who now own a Motor car.
Where can you match such splendid Schools, the Hamlets latest pride?
And where is such a splendid Jail, so rarely occupied
Just south of town there is a place called "Dixie Truckers Sight,"
Where all can stop and get good meals each and ever nite;
There's room above where drivers may rest their aching bones,
And then proceed to travel to their many separate homes.
Nestling amid the rich corn belt on the G.M.&O.,
McLean's many advantages are growing fast even so,
It's population is not large, but of the hustling kind
And tho it lacks in numbers, in "push" its not behind
Here shady streets and cozy homes are commonly th rule;
And lots of room for kids to play when they are out o school,
They hurry to the Library to read Books and Funnie too.
And then to the 'Fiesta' to watch movies bright an new.
One "Beauty Spot" just north of town, called the timber grove,
Where in the far forgotten past the Indian and Deer did rove;
The Muse says halt—reluctantly, and we must say "Farewell;"
And hope some day another may have even more t tell,
The one that composed this verse is far from being "Poet,"
And when you have read these lines, am sure that a will know it.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Past and Present

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Past and Present

Mr. Dean Funk was the first to own a tractor in this community. It was a one-cylinder Mogul purchased in 1913.

The first four-cylinder tractor was owned by Ben Stubblefield in 1915 and was called "Baits Steel Mule."

* * * *

Mr. George Morrell, our Village Mayor in this Centennial Year, is the oldest living person who was born in Mt. Hope Township and who continues to reside in said township.

* * * *

Arthur Kenyon was the first in the community to own a combine.

* * * *

Mr. O. T. Hogan who attended the McLean school at about the age of 13 years is now Chairman of the Board of the United Insurance Company in Chicago which he founded and his son is President of this company, now operating in every state of the United States except nine—it is also operating in the District of Columbia.

* * * *

The first car in our community was owned by Albert Tyson.

* * * *

Miss Carrie Wheelock resides in the house in which she was born more than 76 years ago. The only other house that she has lived in is the next house to the west.

* * * *

The first rubber-tired buggy in McLean was owned by Mr. M. E. Hightshoe.

* * * *

The home of Mrs. May Wilcox has been owned by her family for ninety-one years. In 1856, Mr. Benjamin Wilcox moved his family from Charlemont, Mass., to Illinois. In 1864 he came to McLean and purchased the place still occupied by his descendant, Mrs. Martin.

Hart Wilcox, the son of Mr. Benjamin Wilcox, married and raised his family in his boyhood home.

Mrs. Martin, who this year retired from teaching, is now residing in the Old Home Place, and a sister, Mrs. Ada Wilcox Beard lives in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Still another item of interest of the Wilcox Family is that the three generations of men—Benjamin, Hart and Frank—assumed the responsibility of ringing the bell of the Methodist Church for services.

In the early 1840's the Mt. Hope colonists built a plain frame school house. Long benches, roughly hewn, were built across the one room with drawers for the books made under the desks. The school was made of logs and was located about a mile to the northwest of the original settlement and across Sugar Creek.

In February of 1857 the Mt. Hope colony had dwindled to a small number of persons and little use was found for the old school or church as far as the colony itself was concerned. So when the school district at McLean found itself in need of a school building, the colonists offered them the old Mt. Hope church so the people undertook the task of moving the building. A day was appointed for the task and 24 yoke of oxen were obtained and work started after Clad Wheelock spent two days riding over the country in getting teams, chains and other fixtures for the move.

The first day's work resulted in breaking practically all the chains and only starting the building from its foundation. Wheelock rode again that night and by daylight the next morning had the chains repaired and had obtained a long rope from Atlanta. The building was hauled to McLean in a day and was used for a school until 1868. A contract for a new school house of four rooms was let in 1868. Before this building was completed a tornado levelled it and the contractors were forced to rebuild.

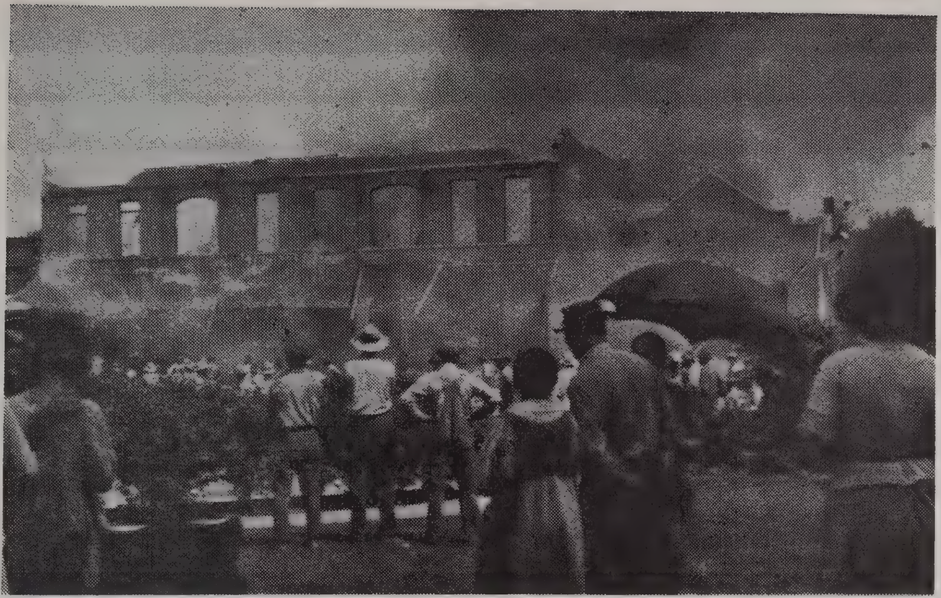
* * * *

In the summer of 1901 one of McLean's first cement sidewalks was laid. The walk extended the length of the block on Spencer Street.

* * * *

McLean's First Fire Crew

Early history of McLean shows that most of the buildings were of wood, and with no fire equipment, fires were common. An elevator built by Thornton & Colton burned about 1870; the first school house



Fire on north side of McLean square.

rned in the winter of 1884; the north side of the uare burned about 1908, which was considered one our largest fires; the C. C. Aldrich & Son Elevator d the Columbian Hall across the street burned on ly 24, 1915; the second schoolhouse burned Oct. 2, 17; and the Woodmancy building was destroyed by e about 1930.

* * * *

The town of Mount Hope, Kansas, was named our colony Mount Hope.

* * * *

First Sight of an Aeroplane

Hundreds of people of McLean and vicinity were atified Monday afternoon, August 13, 1911 by their st sight of an Aeroplane. About one o'clock many re on the streets looking up to the Southwest for the ht of Harry N. Atwood and his biplane, enroute m St. Louis to New York and Boston.

At just two o'clock P. M. a cry went up "Here comes" and sure enough the Birdman and his flymachine was sighted half way between Atlanta d McLean, Illinois. Coming directly along the Al- right-of-way and at an altitude variously estimated from two hundred to five hundred feet.

Many persons along the line of flight two or three les away got a good view of this new and most nderful invention, but it was predicted it never uld be a common mode of travel.

* * * *

A chair more than 210 years old is in use today the home of Miss Carrie Wheelock.

The chair was brought to the U. S. from England by relatives of F. A. Wheelock 210 years ago and has been in the Wheelock family since that time.

After the death of Mr. F. A. Wheelock, his wife Esther gave the chair to Gray Wheelock, the youngest member of the Wheelock family. At the time of Gray's death in September of 1918, the chair became the property of his sister, Carrie.

It is a black, straight-back chair with needle-point of red and green on the back and seat. This needlepoint work is the original handiwork of Mrs. F. A. Wheelock. The condition of the chair is excellent.

* * * *

It is interesting to note that the first house built in McLean (formerly, Cowan property—now the residence of the Rev. C. R. Barr family) is playing a role in our Centennial. It was the birthplace of Miss Joan Swearingen, a candidate for Queen of our Centennial celebration.

* * * *

The theme of our Centennial "A CENTURY OF GOLDEN YEARS" was submitted by Harry Heising.

Centennial headquarters was in the W. G. Taylor building on the west side of the "Square."

* * * *

The earliest roads were merely Indian trails, immigrant tracks and short cuts from grove to grove. Early travel to Chicago went across the prairie in a northeast direction usually following the trail offering best grass and camping places.

McLean Centennial Headquarters to the left.
Office of Dr. Thos. Smith to the right.

There was few bridges until after 1850. During the rainy season doctors were compelled to swim the creeks at the crossings. In order to transport heavy loads the citizens were forced to wait until the roads dried out and became solid. The soil in McLean County, while good for raising crops, was of a consistency of putty when soaked with water so the roads were very treacherous to travelers until the land began to be drained and improved. The people had no money or engineering ability to construct bridges but some times farmers would get together and erect crude bridges to support their wagons in crossing the creeks and rivers. After the township organizations in 1858 funds were voted to build necessary bridges.

At the time of the Civil War, roads were fairly passable during summer and fall but the winter and spring left the people with no means of transportation except horse-back or team.

The mud in Illinois made it seem impossible to the people that there would ever be roads that would stand up under the changing weather condition, but during the years 1922-1923 the state road building program got under way and the Chicago-St. Louis hard road was built which goes around McLean.

The 44th General Assembly passed an Act creating a State Highway Commission to encourage and assist the local authorities in building good roads. Mt. Hope Township was one of the places selected for a road which would serve as an object of good roads. This road ran one mile east of McLean and was one of the worst in winter and spring. The citizens along this road agreed to raise $2,000.00 or as much as was needed for the work required. The material was shipped from Joliet and the freight paid in ballast so the only expense to the Highway Commission for the work was a steam roller, sprinkler and supervisor. The road was built 12 feet wide and the earth shoulders were about 5 feet wide. Two small concrete culverts were put in. The cost of the material and labor was $1,794.14. This was the first hard surface road, an it passed the winter in good condition.

In 1915 the farmers hauled the oil for the road starting September 24. The Township oiled ther for a few years, but this did not prove to be very successful.

* * * *

OUR HEALTH—YESTERDAY AND TODAY

In the very early times of our village, the settler had to do without the services of a physician, and som of the settlers themselves, especially the women, developed considerable skill and perhaps some scienc in the matter of treating the common ailments of man Their materials of medicine were of simple proportion . . . sweating and the use of native herbs wer their main reliance.

The McLean County Medical Society was organized in 1854. Now, 100 years encompass the Society For an entire century the welfare and health of th men, women, and children has been in the hands o the members of this society. Everyone reverses th memory of the pioneer doctor with his devotion t duty. Even though the science of medicine was withi its cradle of being during his lifetime, his courageou character and his spiritual longing to heal was deathless, or should we say that only death could interrup his profession.

The first doctor to serve McLean was Dr. Kin and following were Dr. Bascom and Dr. Fay, wh moved to Florida some seventy-three years ago. Th is remembered because in the early days a move t Florida was considered quite an undertaking. Als Dr. Charles Noble, who served our village for twenty two years, having come here in the year of 1876 an staying till the time of his death in 1898. His brothe Dr. Joe Noble was one of our earlier physicians as wa Dr. Tenbrook. Then there was Dr. E. B. Johnso who graduated from college as early as 1851, but having served other communities before coming here. Dr. Johnson is remembered as being one of the earlier experimenters with diphtheria immunization. It is reported that he gave the doses by spoon rather than by vaccination.

Dr. Charles W. Ritter. He started practicing in McLean in 1903 and continued until his death around 1945.

Dr. Charles Ritter was one of our later doctors and is fondly remembered by many of this community. He was born in nearby Armington, Illinois, in 1877, and graduated from the Medical Department, University of St. Louis in 1903 and practiced here from the time of his graduation to the time of his death. It is reported that during his practice he delivered one thousand babies without having lost a mother or her baby.

Dr. N. Longworth was the first to stock drugs. Later D. G. Palmer and John Wagner purchased the Longworth store. Mr. Wagner, after two months bought Palmer's share of the business concern. Mr. Wagner built a drug store and became the first druggist in our village.

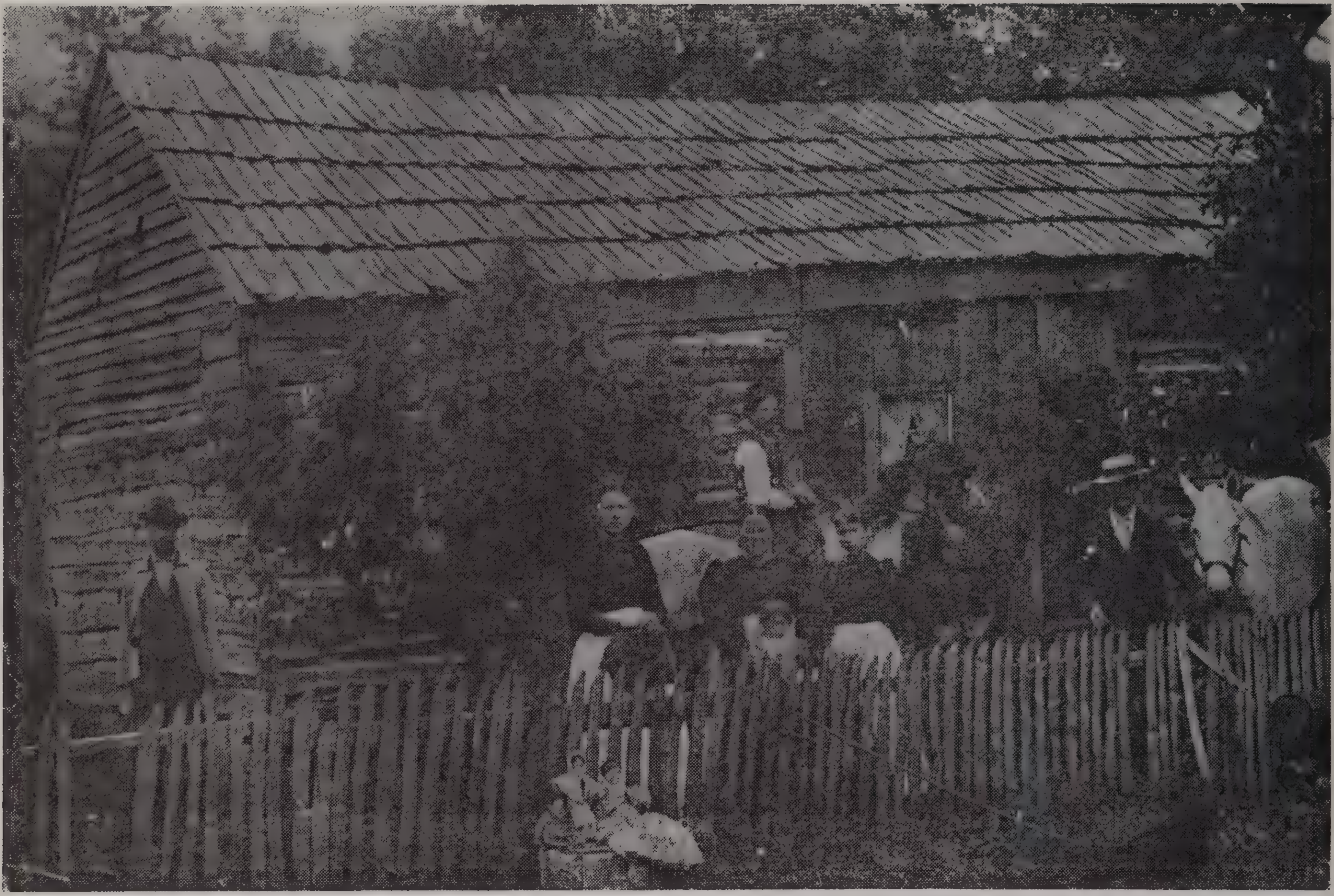
One of the more interesting events in our history concerning doctors was an incident in which a young physician diagnosed a smallpox as an eruptive malarial fever. This terror occurred in the years of 1874 and 1875. After it was realized that the disease was smallpox, the doctor received much ridicule. The young doctor couldn't bear the criticism and left without notice. He was later reported to have carried the disease to another community. In the smallpox epidemic there were sixty reported cases and a listing of thirteen deaths in and around McLean.

Another interesting incident from this same smallpox expidemic occurred when Lynas Gifford, son of Willard and Jane Gifford died of smallpox. He was a promising young man and not quite twenty-one years old. There was something peculiarly pathetic, and something wonderfully heroic in the circumstances attending his burial. He had requested before his death, to be buried beside his mother and brother at McLean. Mrs. Gifford, his step-mother, appealed to the McLean authorities for help for burial arrangements. The committee regretfullly informed her that they could not give aid and to bury the boy on the farm. Regardless of this discouragement, Mrs. Gifford arose at three in the morning and harnessed the horses to a double wagon. This she backed up to the window where the dead boy lay. She took the end board from the wagon, raised the window and lay the plank from the sill to the wagon. Then with the help of the convalescing father and brother from within, she slid the casket into the wagon and slowly drove away and succeeded in carrying out the boy's wishes.

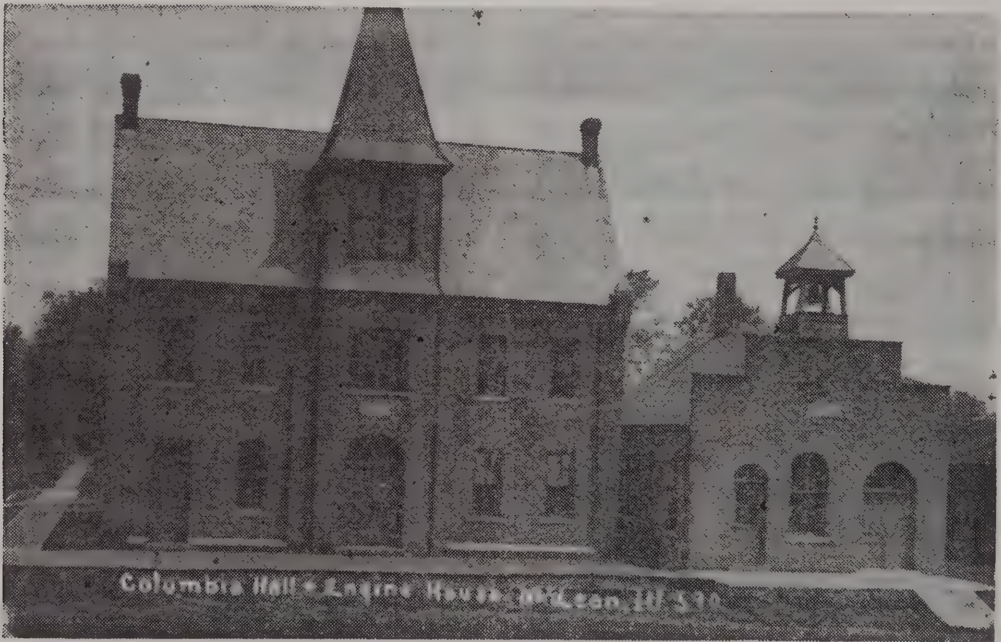
Another death from smallpox that this community remembers is that of Merritt Gifford, who died on February 12, 1875. It is reported that he contracted the disease from attending a funeral at Funks Grove. At the time of the burial it was not known that the deceased had been a smallpox victim. Mr. Gifford was the father of Celia Gifford, remembered by many of this community. The affliction lasted long, and months intervened before churches, schools and business interest were fully resumed.

During the years we have seen many changes and much progress in medical work. Our children do not have to fear epidemics such as the earlier citizens experienced. Modern advances in American medicine have greatly helped our community to safeguard against many disease outbreaks. Long quarantine laws for smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and fumigation methods of those days have all passed by, so that today, with immunization procedures routinely given to young children, these diseases, plus whooping cough and tetanus have almost been eradicated. The young physician today rarely has the opportunity to see such cases. Polio, measles, chicken pox and mumps now remain as the major problems for the health department. Medical facilities in modern hospitals are present in nearby communities. With our rapid improvement in transportation these facilities are readily accessible to us.

The most recent discovery, the Salk Polio Vaccine is being used in our community. We are happy to have Dr. Thomas Smith, physician and surgeon who has been with us since January of 1946.



EARLY SETTLERS OF FUNKS GROVE


Columbia Hall & Engine House, McLean, Ill. 570

COLUMBIA HALL AND ENGINE HOUSE

KINSEY'S GROCERY STORE

nsel Stubblefield, a member of McLean's Polo Team in 1934.

A VIEW AROUND McLEAN'S "SQUARE" IN 1955

CENSUS AS OF 1955

Abrams Alson
Abrams, Thelma
Abrams, Lois
Abrams, Olson, Jr.
Abrams, Patricia
Abrams, Donald

Ackerson, Gene
Ackerson, Dorothy
Ackerson, James
Ackerson, Larry

Alexander, Benjamin
Alexander, Jennie
Lovins, Donald
Lovins, Martha

Alexander, Edward
Alexander, Pearle

Alexander, Ralph
Alexander, Normadel
Alexander, Jane Gay
Alexander, Robin

Alexander, Russell
Alexander, Majorie
Alexander, Sara
Alexander, Susan

Allin, Mrs. Marie
Allin, William P.
Allin, Thelma

Alwood, Claude
Alwood, Lela
Alwood, Lois

Amberg, Paul
Amberg, Alice
Deck, Albert

Amdor, Elmer
Amdor, Nellie Anne

Amdor, Merle C.
Amdor, Theresa
Amdor, Toni

Applegate, Robert
Applegate, Helen Virginia
Applegate, James R.
Applegate, Mary Helen

Arbuckle, Wayne
Arbuckle, Alice
Arbuckle, Joseph
Arbuckle, James
Arbuckle, Mary

B.

Baker, Mrs. Anna

Baker, Arthur
Baker, Genevieve
Anderson, Sherma
O'Brien, Claudia

Baker, George T.
Baker, Lucy

Baker, H. Richard
Baker, Janeva

Ball, Mrs. Lucy
Ball, Paul Jr.
Ball, Mary
Ball, Ruth Ann

Barlow, Riley

Barr, Rev. Clifford
Barr, Delmar M.
Barr, Jim
Barr, James
Barr, Herbert

Barr, Paul
Barr, Lois Jean
Barr, Patty

Barr, Eugene
Barr, Patricia
Barr, Jeffrey
Barr, Steven

Bayless, Harry
Bayless, Jennie

Baysinger, Roy
Baysinger, Wanda

Becker, Jason
Becker, Mary
Becker, John Charles
Becker, Dana
Becker, David
Becker, Connie

Beeler, Charles
Beeler, Charlotte
Beeler, Judy
Beeler, Mark

Beeler, Wendell
Beeler, Josephine
Beeler, William

Benedict, Charles A.
Benedict, Augusta
Benedict, Delmar

Benedict, Charles H.
Benedict, Joyce

Benedict, George
Benedict, Goldie
Benedict, Marjorie

Benedict, Ollie
Benedict, Mabel

Berendt, Edward
Berendt, Gertrude

Berkley, Carl
Berkley, Vida
Berkley, Betty
Berkley, Doris

Berkley, Claude
Berkley, Irene

Berkley, Vernon
Berkley, Donna
Berkley, Sheila
Berkley, Mike

Beyer, William Jr.
Beyer, Marcella
Beyer, Carol Lee
Beyer, Steven

Bicknell, Charles
Bicknell, Jennie
Bicknell, Ray

Billington, Gerald
Billington, Marcia
Billington, Vickey
Billington, Mike

Billington, Howard
Billington, Illene
Billington, Ray
Billington, Gene
Billington, Clara
Billington, Curtis
Billington, Pamela

Biswell, Hugh
Biswell, Alice
Blakeley, Archie
Blakeley, Beulah
Blakeley, Kenneth

Bode, Arthur
Bode, Gladys
Bode, Helen

Bode, Frank
Bode, Marie

Bode, Everett
Bode, Marjorie
Bode, Bonnie
Bode, Beverly
Bode, Robert

Bode, Wilbert
Bode, Carol
Bode, Janet Ann

Bonnett, Yontz
Bonnett, Naomi
Gipson, Sarah

Bottoms, William
Bottoms, Mary Jane
Bottoms, Shelley

Bowers, Arlie
Bowers, Lois
Bowers, Robert

Bowman, Jacob
Bowman, Mattie
Bowman, Beverly

Bozarth, Russell
Bozarth, Agnes

Braid, William D.
Braid, William G.
Braid, Mary Jane
Braid, Elizabeth
Braid, Neil
Braid, Thomas

Briggs, William
Briggs, Winifred

Bristow, Julius
Bristow, Rosemary
Bristow, Michael
Bristow, Rickey
Bristow, Susan

Brown, C. E.

Buck, Dan S.
Buck, Charlotte

Buck, Mrs. Minnie

Buck, Ray
Buck, Isla
Buck, William

Buck, Robert
Buck, Sally
Buck, Scotty
Buck, William

Buehler, Harold
Buehler, Ruby
Buehler, Allen
Buehler, Judy

Burden, Arvel
Burden, Ann

Burden, Opal
Burden, Anna
Burden, Stephen
Burden, Carolyn
Jackson, Alice

Burden, Roy
Burden, Mabel
Burden, Betty
Burden, Leroy

Burge, James
Burge, Docia

Burley, Elmer
Burley, Wilma

Burger, Don
Burger, Lavera
Burger, Timmie

Burger, Claude
Burger, Loretta

Burger, Mrs. Eva

Burger, Isaac

Burger, Lloyd
Burger, Clyda

Burger, Thomas
Burger, Etta
Greathouse, Mrs. Ethel
Greathouse, Connie Jo

Burk, John
Burk, Florence

Burt, John M.

Burton, Homer
Burton, Evelyn
Burton, Marvis
Burton, Marilyn

C.

Cadin, Mrs. Fannie

Canfield, Byron
Canfield, Jane
Canfield, Bruce
Canfield, Candyce
Canfield, Byron Donald
Canfield, David

Canfield, Leo Jr.
Canfield, Mary
Canfield, Gussie

Canfield, Ralph

Charles, Albert
Charles, Carrie
Cherry, Guy
Cherry, Marie
Cherry, Buford
Cherry, Mary
Cherry, Phyllis
Cherry, Timonthy

Cherry, W. T.
Cherry, Donna

Childers, James
Childers, Mary

Christy, W. O.
Merwin, Eva

Clarke, Byron
Clarke, Mildred
Clarke, Joyce
Clarke, Roger
Winter, Mrs. Walter

Coburn, Mildred

Coffman, Coleman
Coffman, Hazel
Coffman, William
Coffman, Robert
Coffman, Jimmie

Coffman, Robert
Coffman, Betty

Colebaugh, Harry

Conlin, Francis
Conlin, Mary
Conlin, John

Conlin, Kenneth
Conlin, Patricia

Cook, Mrs. Mary E.

Cornelius, Edward

Corthorn, Mrs. Adele

Cox, John W.
Cox, Effie

Coyle, Estell
Coyle, Hazel
Coyle, Gerald
Coyle, Connie

Crabtree, Ewell
Crabtree, Gladys
Crabtree, Gene
Crabtree, Robert
Crabtree, Carrol
Crabtree, Anita

Craig, Clyde
Craig, Glenn

Crain, Claude S.
Crain, Irma

Crain, Claude W.
Crain, Henrietta
Crain, Cheryl
Crain, Cynthia

Crain, Harry

Crawford, Herbert
Crawford, Bertha

Criswell, Reed
Criswell, Beulah

Crutchley, Carrolton
Crutchley, Edith
Crutchley, Harold
Crutchley, Carolyn
Crutchley, Catherine

Crutchley, Mrs. Hazel

Crutchley, Jesse W.
Crutchley, Jennie

Crutchley, Wayne
Crutchley, June
Crutchley, Judith
Crutchley, Allen Ray
Crutchley, Darrell

Cryer, Delmar
Cryer, Marian
Cryer, Dean
Cryer, Gail
Cryer, Jimmie

Curtis, Fred
Curtis, Berdie

Custer, Henry
Custer, Aileen

D.

Dalziel, James
Dalziel, Janice

Dalziel, Mrs. Lela

Davis, Gearold
Davis, Winifred
Davis, Carolyn
Davis, Michael
Davis, Sue

Davis, Mrs. Hattie

Davison, John
Davison, Ione

Dawson, Carl E.
Dawson, Louise
Dawson, David
Dawson, Mary Ellen

Deatrick, Edward
Deatrick, Lois
Deatrick, Charlene
Deatrick, Paul
Deatrick, Roger

Decker, Everett
Decker, Nova
Decker, Albert
Decker, Violet

Demling, Gene
Demling, Eilene
Demling, Carol Sue
Demling, Bonnie
Demling, Diane
Demling, Ralph
Demling, Margaret

Demling, William
Demling, Betty
Demling, Charles
Demling, Michael
Demling, Sandra

Dennis, Emmert
Dennis, Oledo

Dennis, Doris
Dennis, Dana

Dennison, Clifford
Dennison, Essie
Dennison, Betty
Dennison, Barbara
Dennison, John
Dennison, Don

Devine, William R.
Devine, Nellie Ruth

Dickerson, Chesley
Dickerson, Reba

Dickerson, Elmer
Dickerson, Florence
Dickerson, James
Dickerson, Reba Nell

Dishong, Earl

Dodgson, Oscar
Dodgson, Faye

Donovan, Mike
Donovan, Marie
Donovan, Dorothy
Donovan, Mary

Downs, Wilbur
Downs, La Verne
Downs, Lynette
Downs, Maralee

Dunham, Rev. Samuel
Dunham, Lorene

Durham, Ralph
Durham, Edith
Durham, Eva Lou
Durham, Raymond
Durham, Linda

Dye, George
Dye, Birdie

E.

Earl, Owen W.
Earl, Ida

Edwards, Jim

Edwards, John
Edwards, Zula
Edwards, Roscoe
Edward, Barbara
Edwards, Donald

Edwards, Mrs. Naomi

Ernest, David

Ernst, Douglas E.

Evans, Garnett
Evans, Alta

Ewing, Ralph

Ewing, Russell
Ewing, Sylvia

F.

Faber, Harold
Faber, Marjorie
Faber, Julia
Faber, Clifford

Fann, Thomas
Fann, Pauline
Fann, Barbara
Fann, Gary
Fann, Pamela

Farmer, John

Farmer, Tee
Farmer, Eulah

Farmer, William
Farmer, Maude
Farmer, Dick

Fawley, Elmer
Fawley, Virginia
Fawley, Malcom
Fawley, Amanda
Fawley, Mark

Finfrock, Gladys

Fitchhorn, Paul
Fitchhorn, Ruth
Fitchhorn, Carol
Fitchhorn, Ronnie

Fluharty, Morris
Fluharty, Maxine

Foley, Roy
Foley, Dova
Foley, Robert
Foley, May
Foley, Wanda
Foley, Marvalene
Foley, Carolyn
Foley, Susie
Foley, Junior
Foley, Sharon
Foley, Richard

Forbes, Darrell
Forbes, Dorothy
Forbes, Deborah

Forbes, Keith
Forbes, Margaret
Forbes, Michael
Forbes, Marlene
Forbes, Kenneth
Forbes, Eva

Ford, John H.
Ford, Anna
Ford, Eugene
Ford, Gilbert
Ford, Norma
Ford, Kenneth
Ford, Marcia

Forrest, Frank
Forrest, Mrs.
Saunders, Robert
Saunders, Betty

Fortag, Al
Fortag, Mary
Fortag, Donna
Fortag, Jerry

Fox, Lawrence
Fox, Fernie
Fox, Mickey
Fox, Marla

Fox, Louis
Fox, Mary Margaret
Fox, Mary Lou
Fox, Joe
Fox, John
Fox, Kathy
Fox, Rose Ann

Francis, Elmer
Francis, Pauline

Frantz, James
Frantz, Dorothy
Frantz, Jimmy
Frantz, Mary Kay
Frantz, Keith

Freeman, Daniel
Freeman, Louise
Freeman, Leonard
Freeman, Gary Dan

Fry, Robert
Fry, Clara Marie

Fulk, Donald
Fulk, Jennie
Fulk, Janet
Fulk, Jean Ann

Funk, Guy
Funk, Mildred
Funk, James
Funk, Marilyn

Funk, James

Funk, Weldon
Funk, Elizabeth
Funk, Florence

G.

Gale, Ralph
Gale, Edith

Gale, Richard
Gale, Betty Rae

Ganes, Thurlow

Garner, Earl
Garner, Ada

Garner, Jesse
Garner, Margaret
McFarland, Penny

Gillispie, Mrs. Myrtle

Gilmore, Jack
Gilmore, Barbara

Girdler, Alph
Girdler, Phyllis

Girdler, Alex
Girdler, Vera
Girdler, Junior
Girdler, Janeva

Girdler, Joseph
Girdler, Lillie

Girdler, Edward
Girdler, Bonnie
Girdler, Linda
Girdler, Joey

Girdler, Mrs. Lou

Girdler, Ralph
Girdler, Mareeva
Girdler, Dick

Girdler, Rex
Girdler, Zada
Girdler, Russell
Girdler, Rex, Jr.

Girdler, Mrs. Rinda

Gordon, Charles
Gordon, Ruth
Gordon, Cynthia Rae

Gordon, Claude
Gordon, Ella
Gordon, Laurence
Gordon, Linda
Gordon, Susie

Gordon, James
Gordon, Velma
Gordon, Cecil
Gordon, Irene
Gordon, James
Gordon, Paul
Gordon, Connie Lee

Gordon, Martin L.
Gordon, Gertrude
Gordon, John L

Gordon, Melvin
Gordon, Ramona
Gordon, Jean

Grant, Clive
Grant, Marian
Grant, Walter
Grant, Mary

Grant, Woodrow
Grant, Rachel
Grant, Charlene
Grant, Connie
Grant, Mark

Green, Charles W.

Green, Charles W. Jr.
Green, June
Green, Harold
Green, Richard
Green, Gerry
Green, Linda

Griffin Russell
Griffin Vernie
Griffin Evelyn
Griffin, Charles
Griffin, Mickie Lynn

Grubbs, Peona
Grubbs, Ruby
Grubbs, Ann
Grubbs, Dorothy
Grubbs, Randy

Grubbs, William
Grubbs, Cleta
Grubbs, Billy
Grubbs, Bonita

Grussing, Herbert
Grussing, Virginia
Grussing, Sharon

H.

Hafley, Clarence

Hafley, David
Hafley, Ruth

Hafley, Frank
Hafley, Lucille

Hafley, Richard
Hafley, Florence
Hafley, Ralph
Hafley, Mary

Haines, Harold
Haines, Elizabeth

Hall, Leroy
Hall, Ethel
Hall, Terry
Hall, Gary
Hall, Billy

Hall, Roy Sr.
Hall, Lena
Hall, Mary

Hamilton, Clarence
Hamilton, Lavella

Hammitt, Harlan
Hammitt, Louisa

Hammitt, Paul
Hammitt, Sally
Hammitt, Sue
Hammitt, Gary
Hammitt, Shula

Hammitt, Joe
Hammitt, Kittie

Hammitt, J. Duane

Hammons, Roy D.

Hanes, Delmar
Hanes, Louise
Hanes, Don

Hanes, Donal
Hanes, Mary
Hanes, Ann Lee

Hanes, Mrs. Mary Eliza

Haning, Burton
Haning, Dorothy
Haning, Carolyn
Haning, Nancy
Haning, Johnny

Hanlin, Wayne
Hanlin, Juanita
Hanlin, Nicola
Hanlin, James
Hanlin, Cindy
Hanlin, Elwood

Hardesty, Harvey
Hardesty, Katherine
Hardesty, James
Hardesty, Janice
Hardesty, Barbara
Hardesty, Larry

Harrell, Kenneth
Harrell, Helen
Harrell, Chris
Harrell, Jane Ellen

Harris, Ira
Harris, Christa
Shroder, Glenn
Dale, Mr. & Mrs. Glenn

Haughey, Frank
Haughey, Helen
Haughey, Marvin
Haughey, Jeanne
Haughey, Stephen

Hatfield, Rev. Don
Hatfield, Alice
Hatfield, Donna

Hawkey, Clemons
Hawkey, Pearle
Hawkey, Marge
Hawkey, Patty
Hawkey, Linda
Hawkey, Robert

Hawkey, Beverly

Hawkins, Eugene
Hawkins, Lucille
Hawkins, Donna
Hawkins, Steve

Hawkins, Horace
Hawkins, Ruth

Hawes, McKinley
Hawes, Lorain

Hay, Rosa
Hazelwood, William
Hazelwood, Helen D.
Hazelwood, Rosa Belinda

Heck, Clifford
Heck, Ruby
Heck, Larry
Heck, Richard

Heck, James
Heck, Ora Mae
Heck, Lois Elaine
Heck, Beverly
Heck, Lynn
Heck, Duane

Heck, Mrs. Lyda M.
Heising, Alfred
Heising, Pearle

Heising, Carl
Heising, Florence

Heising, Harry
Heising, Goldie
Heising, Willie
Heising, Gloria

Heyn, Ernest
Heyn, Evelyn

Hieronymus, Arthur
Hieronymus, Emily
Hieronymus, Catherine
Hieronymus, Howard

Hieronymus, Howard
Hieronymus, Ruth

Hightshoe, Mrs. Etta

Hildebrandt, Anton
Hildebrandt, Katherine

Hildebrandt, Martin
Hildebrandt, Chonita
Hildebrandt, William
Hildebrandt, Frederic
Hildebrandt, Dorothy
Hildebrandt, Rose Marie

Hildebrandt, William Sr.

Hilligoss, William
Hilligoss, Zelma

Hilpert, Homer
Hilpert, Estell
Hilpert, Homer Jr.
Hilpert, Wayne

Hindman, Billie E.
Hindman, Barbara
Hindman, Bruce

Hindman, William
Hindman, Dora
Hindman, Betty Grace

Hitt, Leonard
Hitt, Opal
Hitt, Harold
Hitt, Erma
Williams, Mrs. Erma

Hoblit, Dean
Hoblit, Dollie
Houser, Margaret

Holohan, Pat
Holohan, Ann

Holohan, Kenneth
Holohan, Waunetta

Holland, Carl
Holland, Dorothy
Holland, Bobby
Holland, Susan
Holland, Marcia

Horath, Artie
Horath, Gay

Horn, Mrs. Lola

Horn, Roy
Horn, Sybil
Horn, Bonnie

Hornke, Henry
Hornke, Allene
Hornke, Herbert
Hornke, Gerald
Hornke, Herman
Hornke, Harold

Hougham, Lyle
Hougham, Nellie
Hougham, Roger

Howard, Athel
Howard, Pearl

Howard, Hallie
Howard, Elizabeth
Howard, Charles

Hubner, John
Hubner, Roberta
Hubner, Forrest
Hubner, Connie
Hubner, John
Hubner, Joan

Huff, Blackburn
Huff, Odema
Huff, David
Huff, Joan
Huff, Janet
Huff, Timmy

Huffman, Mrs. Charlie

Huffman, Ralph S.
Huffman, Goldie

Hulva, Roy A.
Hulva, Mickey

Hungerford, Max
Hungerford, Joan
Hungerford, Karen

Hunter, Emanuel
Hunter, Nellie
Hunter, Kenneth

I.

Ingold, William
Ingold, Jennie
Ingold, Wayne
Ingold, Richard

Irwin, Oren

Jack, Maude

Jannusch, Gene
Jannusch, Martha
Jannusch, Christy
Jannusch, Kathy

Jeffrey, George
Jeffre, Dorene
Jeffrey, Wayne

Jepsen, William
Jepsen, Rose
Jepsen, Marilyn
Jepsen, Wm. Jr.
Jepsen, Robert
Jepsen, Betty

Johnson, Eldon
Johnson, Sue

Johnson, Harry

Johnson, Leo
Johnson, Irene
Johnson, Gene
Johnson, Chris

Johnson, Paul
Johnson, Carolyn
Johnson, Nanette
Johnson, Marianne

Johnson, Wayne
Johnson, Lorene
Johnson, Byron
Johnson, Roger

Johnson, Charles
Johnson, Rita

Jones, Herbert
Jones, Mary Elsie

Jorden, Walter
Jorden, Bonita

Joseph, Ruby
K.
Kampf, Roland
Kampf, Clara
Kampf, Leta

Karrick, William
Karrick, Betty

Kaufman, David
Kaufman, Kathleen

Kaufman, Henry
Kaufman, Alam
Kaufman, Howard
Kaufman, Glenn
Kaufman, David
Kaufman, Harold
Kaufman, Maurice

Keim, Ira
Keim, Aleta

Kessinger, Otis
Kessinger, Bertha
Rousey, Mary
Rousey, Lloyd

King, Delbert
King, Edith
King, Norman
King, Gary
King, Kurt

King, Jack
King, Betty

Kinsey, Grant
Kinsey, Jessie

Kinsey, Harold
Kinsey, Bessie

Kirby, Margaret
Kirby, Marlene
Kirby, Ronald
Kirby, Niki
Kirby, Maurice
Kirby, Lonny

Knobelock, Charles
Knobelock, Edna

Koehn, Paul Jr.
Koehn, Minerva

Krueger, Paul
Krueger, Lois

Krutz, Rev. Raymond
Krutz, Mattie Pearle
Krutz, Raymond Jr.

L.
Lacey, Melvin
Lacey, Bernadine

Lahr, Oran
Lahr, Joyce
Lahr, Michael
Lahr, Vicky
Lahr, Stevie
Larh, Jeffrey

Lake, William

Lamar, Thurston
Lamar, Mildred
Lamar, Alvin
Lamar, Loren

Lambert, Howard
Lambert, Lillian

Lancaster, Harry
Lancaster, Avis

Lancaster, Milberne
Lancaster, Betty
Lancaster, Mary
Lancaster, Shirley
Lancaster, David
Lancaster, Michael

Lane, Alfred
Lane, Esther
Lane, Richard
Lane, Chrissy

Lane, Samuel
Lane, Agnes
Lane, Marlene
Lane, Sammy
Lane, Johnny

Lankenau, Floyd
Lankenau, Joan
Lankenau, Roger

Lathim, James
Lathim, Sue

Lathim, Irvin
Lathim, Linnie
Lathim, Paul
Lathim, Myrna

Lawrence, Fernando
Lawrence, Dorothy

Leach, Carrie

Leach, Darel
Leach, Bette
Leach, Mike
Leach, Merle
Leach, Karen
Leach, Martha
Leach, Darel

Leach, Fred
Leach, Eileen
Leach, Nancy

Lester, Ralph
Lester, Ivonne
Lester, Ricky
Lester, Kathleen
Lester, Coleen

Lilley, William
Lilley, Meta
Lilley, Wilma
Lilley, Marybell

Littlefield, Eugene
Littlefield, Mary Lou
Littlefield, Steven
Littlefield, Linda

Loercher, Mrs. Elizabeth
Loercher, Freddie
Loercher, Loretta
Lorecher, Paul
Loercher, Roger

Logsdon, C. Y.
Logsdon, Sarah

Logsdon, Truman
Logsdon, Emma Lou

Long, Ed.

Long, Elmer
Long, Irene

Long, Forrest
Long, Geraldine
Long, Forrest Jr.
Long, Tom
Long, Duane

Long, Robert
Long, Ollie
Long, Shirley
Long, Bobby
Long, Barbara Diane

Longworth, Earl
Longworth, Catherine

Longworth, Mrs. Gladys

Longworth, Mrs. Nelle

Longworth, Wendell
Longworth, Katherine
Longworth, Linda
Longworth, Brenda

Longworth, Wilbur
Longworth, Margaret

Lovall, Dewey
Lovall, Ruth
Lovall, Mary Ann

Lowe, W. H.
Lowe, Callie

Lunde, Theodore
Lunde, Georgia
Lunde, Carolyn
Lunde, Teddy
Anderson, Joan
Anderson, Jean

Lunde, Toffef
Lunde, Mary
Lunde, James
Lunde, Kathleen
Lunde, Bonnie
Lunde, Mary Jane
Lunde, Susie

Lucas, Lester
Lucas, Anne
Lucas, Jerry
Lucas, Paul

Lynch, Clarence Jr.
Lynch, Ellen
Lynch, Mike
Lynch, Kevin

Lynch, Ernest
Lynch, Lorena
Lynch, Harold

Lynch, George
Lynch, Laura
Lynch, Rita
Lynch, Doris
Lynch, Kenneth

Lynch, Kenneth
Lynch Donna
Lynch, Diane
Lynch, Jimmy
Lynch, Debbie

Lynn, Frank
Lynn, Catherine
M.
McComb, Eldon

McComb, Harry

McCombs, William
McCombs, Florence
McCombs, Ethel

McCutcheon, Charles
McCutcheon, Nora

McFarland, Mary C.

McGuire, Lillie

McQuire, Paul
McGuire, Rosemary
McGuire, Paul Jr.
McGuire, Toni
McGuire, Peggy

McGuire, Roy

McGuire, Weldon
McGuire, Larry
McGuire, Ronnie

McKenzie, Carl
McKenzie, Opal

McLane, Howard
McLane, Hazel
McLane, Dannie
McLane, David
McLane, Mark
McLane, John

McReynolds, Lowell
McReynolds, Florence
McReynolds, Mary Kay
McReynolds, Hal

McWhorter, Charles

Mallory, Don
Mallory, Norma
Mallory, Dora
Mallory, Deborah
Mallory, Gary
Ross, Geneva

Mandrell, John
Mandrell, Nellie
Mandrell, Huey
Mandrell, Ellen
Mandrell, Nita

Marcum, Roy
Marcum, Mary
Marcum, Stephen

Marlett, Gureld
Marlett, Katherine
Marlett, Jackie
Marlett, David

Marlett, Milton
Marlett, Clara

Martin, May

Martin, Phillip
Martin, Esther
Martin, Harold

Mason, Carl
Mason, Sarah
Mason, Donal
Mason, Lyle

Mason, Howard
Mason, Madeline

Mason, Kenneth
Mason, Pauline
Mason, April Ann

Mason, Sadie E.

Matthews, Frank
Matthews, Margaretta

Maxey, Harrison
Maxey, Evalena

Maxey, Riley
Maxey, Lou

Meyer, Fred
Meyer, Frieda

Miller, Gerald
Miller, Ann
Miller, Joanne
Miller, Geraldine
Miller, Mary Ellen
Miller, Glen Thomas

Mills, Roy
Mills, Opal
Mills, Leonard
Mills, Delmar
Mills, Roy Lee

Mills, William
Mills, Maude

Mitchell, George
Mitchell, Faye
Mitchell, Tammie

Moberly, Frank
Moberly, Bessie

Moffet, Thomas H.
Moffet, Betty
Moffet, Anthony

Moore, John

Moore, Roscoe
Moore, Anne

Moreland, Kenneth
Moreland, Virginia
Moreland, Kristan
Moreland, Kenneth Jr.

Morford, Clarence
Morford, Faye

Morford, Fred
Morford, Ora

Morgan, Frank
Morgan, Dissie

Morgan, John
Morgan, Rose
Morgan, Linda

Morgan, Ralph
Morgan, Pauline
Morgan, Stanton
Morgan, Judy
Morgan, David
Morgan, Joyce
Morgan, Rickey
Morgan, Paulette

Morrell, George
Morrell, Harriet

Morrison, Charles
Morrison, Louella

Morrison, Clare
Morrison, Aletha
Morrison, Rev. G. B.
Morrison, Roberta
Morrison, Marcia
Morrison, Marla
Morrison, Myra

Mount, Carl
Mount, Eva

Mullins, Asa
Mullins, Iva

Munson, Mattie

Murphy, Fred
Murphy, Rosemary

N

Naffziger, Archie
Naffziger, Elsie
Naffziger, Jennie

Necessary, Garlen
Necessary, Nina
Necessary, Gale
Necessary, Jim
Necessary, Loren

Necessary, William

Neeves, Nicholas
Neeves, Ada

Nevius, Charles
Nevius, Mary Blanche

Nevius, Clarence
Nevius, Hattie
Nevius, Floyd

Nevius, George
Nevius, Betty
Nevius, David
Nevius, Debbie

Nevius, Marvin
Nevius, Cecil
Nevius, Lyle
Nevius, Mark

Nevius, Robert Sr.
Nevius, Cora

Nevius, Robert Jr.
Nevius, Catherine
Nevius, Carol Ann
Nevius, Bruce
Nevius, Jayne

Noble, Russell
Noble, Edna
Noble, Linda

Noble, Diana

Norwood, Donald
Norwood, Luann
Norwood, Russell

O.

Oehmke, Lucy
Spencer, Pauline

Oldham, Duane
Oldham, Dorothy
Oldham, Charlene
Oldham, Judy

Oldham, Mrs. Hazel

Palmer, Harry
Palmer, Agnes

Pannier, Richard
Pannier, Normadell
Pannier, Connie
Pannier, Steven

Park, Everett

Park, Raymond
Park, Ival
Park, Janella

Park, Robert
Park, Marge
Park, Sherlyn
Park, Larry

Parmer, Albert
Parmer, Alma
Parmer, Carol
Gray, Shirley
Gray, Elbert

Paulsen, Gus
Paulsen, Theresa
Paulsen, Harold
Paulsen, Helen
Paulsen, Marilyn

Paulsen, Lyle
Paulsen, Edna
Paulsen, Freddie
Ullmer, Mrs. Fannie

Pech, Joseph
Pech, Lucille
Pech, Georgia
Pech, Karen

Peerott, R. E.
Peerott, Theresa
Peerott, Ricky

Perkins, John
Perkins, Dorene

Petty, James
Petty, Elaine
Petty, Stanley
Petty, Rita

Phelps, Wesley
Phelps, Pearl
Phelps, Nadine
Phelps, Janet
Phelps, Diane
Phelps, Wayne

Pinneo, A. W.
Pinneo, Madge

Pitts, George W.
Pitts, Frankie

Pitts, Lewis
Pitts, Carrie

Pitts, Robert
Pitts, Joanne
Pitts, Robert, Jr.
Pitts, John
Pitts, Richard

Prewitt, Coleman
Prewitt, Helen
Prewitt, Ronald
Prewitt, Colleen

Pulaski, Leonard
Pulaski Dorothy
Pulaski, Sandra
Pulaski, Terry

Pumphrey, Mrs. Dillie

Q.
Quinn, Forrest
Quinn, Ruth Evelyn
Quinn, Jean

R.
Ray, William
Ray, Rosella
Ray, Cathy
Ray, Chris
Ray, William Jr.

Reidel, Joseph Sr.

Reidel, Joseph Jr.
Reidel, Allene

Rich, Herman
Rich, Leota
Rich, Roger
Rich, Kay
Brading, Fritz

Rich, William
Rich, Dorothy
Rich, Sue
Rich, Terry
Rich, Marcia

Riddell, Hugh
Riddell, Edith

Rider, Richard
Rider, Richarda

Riggs, Vernelle
Riggs, Norma
Brand, Delores Jean

Roberts, Charles

Roberts, James D.
Roberts, Maude
Roberts, Jean

Robinson, Mrs. Alberta
Robinson, Jerome

Robinson, L. B.

Robinson, Mack

Robinson, Mrs. Lois
Robinson, Omar

Romans, Mrs. Fannie

Romans, Phineas
Romans, Josephine

Ross, Ted
Ross, Betty
Ross, Diana Kay

Rousey, Mrs. Alma
Rousey, Stanley

Rousey, Alonzo Jr.
Rousey, Eunice

Rousey, Merlin
Rousey, Louise

Rousey, Raymond
Rousey, Ruth
Burns, Wilbur
Burns, Ruth Ann
Burns, Mike

Rousey, Vernon
Rousey, Elizabeth
Rousey, Bessie
Rousey, Paul
Rousey, Carol
Rousey, Michael

Ruble, Wesley
Ruble, Mary Ellen

Runge, Elmer
Runge, Oral
Runge, Janice
Runge, Sharon
Runge, Charles
Runge, Connie
Runge, Deborah

Ryan, Carroll

S.
Sage, Ellen
Sage, Margaret

Sandefur, Oran

Sandefur, Lorene
Sandefur, Marion
Sandefur, Sue

Schroeder, Wilford
Schroeder, Barbara
Schroeder, Carol

Schultz, Herman
Schultz, Ellen

Schumm, Dan
Schumm, Pearl

Schumm, Earl
Schumm, Shirley
Schumm, Charlotte
Schumm, Larry
Schumm, Judith
Schumm, Rebecca

Sears, Paul
Sears, Loraine
Sears, Rita
Sears, Marty

See, Ollie

Sellards, Jack
Sellards, Ida Anne
Sellards, Jill

Shearer, Colby D.

Shearer, Robert
Shearer, Laverna

Shearer, Sam

Sherman, Ray
Sherman, Josephine
Sherman, David
Sherman, Ralph
Spencer, Donna
Spencer, Betty
Spencer, Mary Ann

Short, Joseph B.

Simpson, Leslie D.

Slupianek, Donald
Slupianek, Betty
Slupianek, Jennifer
Slupianek, Joyce
Slupianek, Janet

Smith, Alvie
Smith, Anna
Smith, Sandra
Smith, Eddie

Smith, Charlie
Smith, Cora

Smith, Estell
Smith, Louise
Smith, Sandra

Smith, Hubert
Smith, Eleanor

Smith, Kenneth
Smith, Lucille
Smith, Sandra
Smith, Roger

Smith, Sammy
Smith, Margy

Smith, Dr. Thomas Elmo
Smith, Ruth

Smith, Vester
Smith, Edith
Smith, Esther

Snook, Maurice
Snook, Irma

Snow, Fred
Snow, Irene
Snow, Kenneth
Snow, Bobby
Snow, Donald

Snow, Russell
Snow, Donna
Snow, Charles
Snow, Ricky

Snow, Sam
Snow, Della

Snyder, Miss Alma

Southerlan, Everett
Southerlan, Dorothy
Southerlan, Merlin
Southerlan, Marvin
Southerlan, Everett Jr.

Spaulding, Arthur
Spaulding, Lillian

Spaulding, Bly
Spaulding, Bertha
Spaulding, Linda
Spaulding, Timmy

Spaulding, Edgar
Spaulding, Estelle
Spaulding, Denny

Spaulding, Howard
Spaulding, Joyce
Spaulding, Russell
Spaulding, Linda

Spaulding, Sam
Spaulding, Plyna

Spencer, George L.
Spencer, Gustava
Spencer, Joyce
Spencer, Franklin
Spencer, Jacqueline

Springer, Lester
Springer, Margaret Lois

Starkey, Arthur
Starkey, Myrtle
Starkey, Carolyn
Starkey, Jimmie
Starkey, Jackie
Starkey, Jerry
Starkey, Jeffrey

Steffens, Herbert
Steffens, Erma

Steffens, Sage
Steffens, Marcia
Steffens, Renee

Sterling, Wayne
Sterling, Myrtle

Steward, Roy
Steward, Goldie
Steward, Roy Jr.
Morgan, Mauda Steward

Strubhar, John
Strubhar, Alice
Strubhar, Randy
Strubhar, Valerie
Strubhar, John Michael

Stubblefield, Ansel F.
Stubblefield, Pearl

Stubblefield, Ansel J.
Stubblefield, Betty

Stubblefield, Ben H.
Stubblefield, Lucille

Stubblefield, Edw.
Stubblefield, Hazel
Stubblefield, Glenna

Stubblefield, George
Stubblefield, Charlotte

Stubblefield, Florence

Stubblefield, James W.

Stubblefield, James W. II
Stubblefield, Florence
Stubblefield, Linda
Stubblefield, Sharon
Stubblefield, Vicki
Stubblefield, Sara

Stubblefield, Jesse
Stubblefield, Ethel

Stubblefield, Jessie
Stubblefield, Olive

Sullivan, Mrs. Nora

Swaner, Harve
Swaner, Rena

Swaner, James R.

Swearingen, Arlie

Swearingen, Mrs. Effie
Swearingen, Delmar

Swearingen, Gerald
Swearingen, Maude
Swearingen, Joann
Swearingen, Gary
Swearingen, Stan

Swearingen, Mrs. John

T.

Tate, Jewell
Tate, Pauline
Tate, Donald
Tate, Billy
Tate, Kenneth

Tavenner, La Rue
Tavenner, Lydia

Tavenner, Roy

Taylor, Charles
Taylor, Stella

Taylor, Clemons
Taylor, Fred
Taylor, Mrs. Nelle

Taylor, Rosa Ann

Taylor, Wilbur
Taylor, Dorothy
Taylor, Terry
Taylor, Sherry

Terrell, James W.
Terrell, Mary
Terrell, Rebecca
Terrell, Nancy

Terrell, Sam
Terrell, Mattie

Thomas, Freddie
Thomas, Ida Mae
Thomas, Laurence
Thomas, Mrs. Opal

Thompson, Stewart
Thompson, Leafy

Tierney, Thomas
Tierney, William

Topke, Carl
Topke, Helen
Topke, Katherine
Topke, Donald

Trobaugh, Sheridan
Trobaugh, Maxine
Martin, Doris
Martin, Michael

Tucker, Estell
Tucker, Martha
Tucker, Joyce

Tudor, Mrs. Blanche

Turner, James B.
Turner, Eleanor
Turner, Susan
Turner, Nancy
Turner, Alice
Turner, Ann
Turner, Ralph

Turner, James M.

Tuttle, Mrs. Irma
Sprague, Mrs. Elva

Tuttle, Stanley
Tuttle, Doris
Tuttle, Ronnie

Twyman, Robert
Twyman, Evelyn

Tyner, Gene
Tyner, Frances
Tyner, Tommie
Tyner, Martha
Tyner, Mary Lou

Tyson, Mrs. Daisy

V.

Van Hoorn, George,
Van Hoorn, Audrey
Van Hoorn, Carolyn
Van Hoorn, Randy

Van Horn, Paul
Van Hoorn, Anetta
Van Hoorn, Marvin
Van Hoorn, Paul Jr.

Van Hoosier, Buford
Van Hoosier, Lillian

Van Hoosier, Everett
Van Hoosier, Goldie
Van Hoosier, Janette
Van Hoosier, Sharon

Van Hoosier, Lester
Van Hoosier, Loraine
Van Hoosier, Marilyn
Van Hoosier, Madelyn
Van Hoosier, Delores

Van Ness, Archie
Van Ness, Alma

Van Ness, Mrs. Clara

Van Ness, C. R.
Van Ness, Carrie

Vincent, Maurice
Vincent, Kathleen

Vincent, Chris
Vincent, Mark

Virgil, Emmerson
Virgil, Dorothy
Ross, Mrs. Ethel

W.

Walden, Merle
Walden, Iris
Walden, Kenneth
Walden, Marjorie

Walker, Grover
Walker, Harriet

Walters, Dean
Walters, Karen
Walters, Sherry
Walters, Sandra
Walters, Steve

Ward, Mrs. Ida

Watkins, Willard
Watkins, Elsie
Watkins, Donald
Watkins, Buddy
Watkins, Beverly
Watkins, Jerry

Watts, Frankie
Watts, Nora Jean
Watts, Ralph

Watts, Harvey
Watts, Ekie
Watts, Hudson
Watts, Myrtle
Terrell, Roger

Watts, Walker
Watts, Nancy Jeanne

Weidinger, Frank
Weidinger, Paula
Weidinger, Ann
Weidinger, Larry
Weidinger, Lynn

Westerfield, Ora
Westerfield, Alice
Westerfield, Harold
Westerfield, Jerry

Westerfield, Orian
Westerfield, Marjorie
Westerfield, Kay
Westerfield, Fay
Westerfield, Martin Ray

Wheelock, Carrie

Wilcox, Arthur
Wilcox, Mae
Korom, Dorothy
Korom, Irma

Wilcox, Grant
Wilcox, Anna
Wilcox, Robert

Wilcox, John
Wilcox, Betty
Wilcox, Connie
Wilcox, Karen
Wilcox, Jeffrey

Wilcox, Lee

Wilcox, Lyle
Wilcox, Lucille

Wilcoxsen, Roscoe
Wilcoxsen, Irene

Wilkerson, Richard
Wilkerson, Helen
Wilkerson, Bobby
Wilkerson, Margie Jo

Williams, Frank
Finfrock, Gladys

Williams, L. A.
Williams, Mrs. O. A.
Williams, Irma E.

Williams, Thomas
Williams, Gladys
Williams, Janet

Wilson, Clarence
Wilson, Phyllis
Wilson, Maxine

Wilson, Hilton
Wilson, Neva
Wilson, Jeffrey
Wilson, Jennifer
Wilson, Jack
Wilson, Jane

Wilson, Mrs. Idell

Winstead, Donald
Winstead, Mary Ellen
Winstead, Kathy
Winstead, Ronnie

Winstead, George
Winstead, Ida
Winstead, Dorothy

Winstead, Mrs. Martha
Winstead, Eugene
Winstead, Auda

Witham, Lyle
Witham, Faye
Witham, Porter
Witham, Catherine

Withrow, Mrs. Sarah E.

Witzig, John C.
Witzig, Marcella

Witzig, Donna
Witzig, Gerald
Witzig, Ronnie

Woolridge, Roy
Woolridge, Grace
Woolridge, Tommie

Wright, William
Wright, Mabel
Wright, Nelle

Wyatt, Carzonnia

Y.

Yancey, Louise J.

Yates, Richard
Yates, Delores
Yates, Ronnie
Yates, Terry

Z.

Zeitler, Julius
Zeitler, Ethel

Zoeller, Harry
Zoeller, Lena

Zoeller, John
Zoeller, Harriet

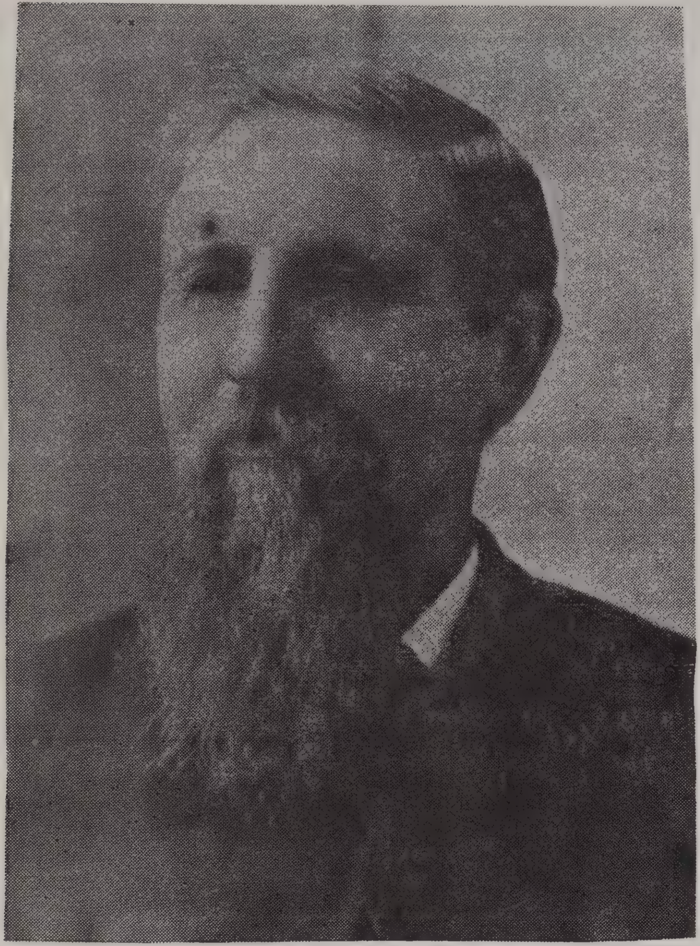
Zoeller, William
Zoeller, Dicksey

Zoeller, Wm. J.

Zoller, Eldon
Zoller, Francis
Zoller, Connie
Zoller, Karen

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

LIFE OF CAPT. F. A. WHEELOCK



Francis A. Wheelock

Francis A. Wheelock, son of Leonard and Persis Wheelock, was born October 21, 1828, at Grafton, Worcester County, Mass. He was the youngest member of a family of eight children—two girls and six boys. His father was a scythe manufacturer and later a farmer.

Francis was born and raised on the farm and instructed in all the details of farm work, in which he became an expert.

His education was such as the common schools of that day afforded, with the addition of one term in the Academy and nearly three years of practical experience in mercantile pursuits.

He was married in the city of Albany, New York, February 17, 1852, to Miss Esther C. Briggs, who was born at Arlington, Vermont, Jan. 1, 1829.

They came west in the winter of 1855 and settled in McLean in the fall of that year. At that time McLean consisted of one dwelling house, one warehouse and the C. & A. depot building.

Mr. Wheelock engaged in farming the first tw years, while at the same time he was serving as co stable and deputy sheriff. During the hard times an period of "Wild cat" money in 1857-58, his time wa fully occupied, and it required the use of two sadd horses in performing his official duties. He was fo a time associated with J. S. Barber in the grain bus ness.

In the spring of 1859, with a mule team for tran portation, and in company with H. W. Wood, D Lewis Fay, W. M. Morrell, and others, he crossed th plains to Pike's Peak in search of gold. After spend ing the summer with indifferent success in mining, the returned to McLean.

At the presidential election of 1860 Mr. Whee lock voted for Lincoln.

Early in the fall of 1861, he enlisted for thre years service as a private in Company C., Fifth Reg ment, Illinois Calvary. Subsequently he was appointe orderly sergeant of the company and filled the pos tion with credit. On the 26th of May, 1862, at Po cahontas, Ark., he was promoted to the rank of fir lieutenant of his company. His regiment was a pa of Steele's division of Curtis' army, that made the hi toric march from Batesville to Helena in the summe of 1862. The army arrived at Helena on the 13th o July and Lieutenant Wheelock was detailed as ba talion quarter-master. December 11, 1862, he wa detailed on the staff of Brev. Brig. Gen. Comrade Ba ker and served as acting assistant quarter-master of th first Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corp General Baker resigned June 1, 1863, and Lieutenan Wheelock returned to his regiment during the seige o Vicksburg, and was in active service with his compan until the surrender of that stronghold. At the expira tion of his three years term, Nov. 10, 1864, he re enlisted for the veteran service and was commissione captain of his company (C) in place of Captain Wm Withers. Just before the battle of Nashville he wa sent out in command of the first battalion of his reg ment to destroy railroad communication with Genera Hood, and in tearing up the track he received an in jury in his left ankle that rendered him unfit for fu ther service and a cripple for life.

After exhausting a season of treatment in th hospital at Memphis, and a furlough at home, he wa honorably discharged on the 18th day of April, 186

February 13, 1866, he opened a small grocer store on the north side of the square. His ventu proved a success. As trade increased his stock wa enlarged and new lines were added until the roo would no longer serve his purpose. Then he bough the building and enlarged it for the accommodatio of his trade, which had grown to large proportions.

In the season of 1879, he erected a two-sto brick building on the west side, and moved into it the spring of 1880.

Nov. 1, 1895, he sold his entire stock and fixtures to Ewing Bros. and retired to private life, after a successful and unbroken business career of nearly thirty years.

Although never an office seeker, he was elected to membership on the village board, was tax collector one year, and by appointment he filled with credit the office of supervisor of Mt. Hope for the unexpired term of James Palmer, resigned.

For many years Mr. Wheelock was noted as one of the leading real estate and stock auctioneers of central Illinois. At certain seasons of the year he was almost constantly employed in this branch of business and often received as much as $100 for a single day's service.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock spent the winter of 1897-98 touring California. It was on this trip that Mr. Wheelock wrote for **The Lens** a series of very interesting letters, relating to incidents of the trip and graphically describing the wonderful scenery of the states through which they passed. Local interest in these letters was so universal that soon after his return to McLean, Mr. Wheelock had them republished in pamphlet form. Two editions were required to meet the demand for them, and over eight hundred copies of this handsome souvenir were distributed among his friends.

Mr. Wheelock and wife spent the summer and fall of 1899 in a visit to friends and relatives in the new England states. Returning they stopped in Chicago, where Mrs. Wheelock spent the winter. Mr. Wheelock remained there a few days and came on to McLean Nov. 23, and remained here attending to his private affairs. He was present here April 27 when the corner stone of the new Methodist chuch was laid, and the following month he was a delegate to the Thirty-fourth Annual G.A.R. Encampment at Jacksonville.

On July 24, 1892, Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock went east on a visit, expecting to return about the first of November. Just before that time, however, Mrs. Wheelock became too ill to travel and the return journey could not be made. Her sickness continued with more or less severity and Mr. Wheelock remained with her until November, 1903, when he left her considerably improved and returned alone to McLean to look after some business affairs.

His personal health failed perceptably during the month of January. His friends noticed that he grew thinner and paler, but he did not complain and continued to spend his time in the office. About noon on Saturday, Feb. 6, he was seized with a chill, which was the beginning of his death sickness. He received the best of medical attention, but in spite of everything that was done he declined rapidly and died at 2:35 Friday morning, Feb. 12, 1904. By his death the community lost a respected citizen whose memory will always be honored.

LIFE OF WILLIAM MORRELL

William Morrell was born February 22, 1836, at Lawrenceville, N. J., the son of Robert C. and Rebecca Ann Morrell. Here he grew to manhood and learned the trade of carpenter.

In 1857, in company with A. C. Stonaker, a fellow-townsman, he came to McLean, where he resided for sixty-eight years.

In 1860, he was one of a party from here who made the trip to Pike's Peak in search of gold. When about half way to Denver, one of his horses died, and the rest of the trip was made on foot. There were many buffalos on the plains, and the party saw many Indians, but none of the gold-hunters were molested by them.

Denver was a village of huts when they arrived I Mr. Morrell turned his knowledge of carpentry to good account and is said to have erected the first frame house in Denver. He did a little prospecting for gold, but this did not fascinate him long, and after being there for four months, he bought a yoke of oxen and came back to McLean. After returning to McLean he built many residences owned by pioneers of the town.

In January, 1864, he enlisted in Co. D., 152nd Infantry, under Captain William Moorehead, and served until the close of the Civil War. He was a member of the Harrison W. Wood Post G.A.R. of McLean at the time of his death.

In politics he was a life-long Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

He was married to Caroline Stryker on May 22, 1866, the ceremony being performed by Justice Kellogg. To this union were born two children: Edward H., and George W. Morrell, who is living in McLean in this year of our Centennial.

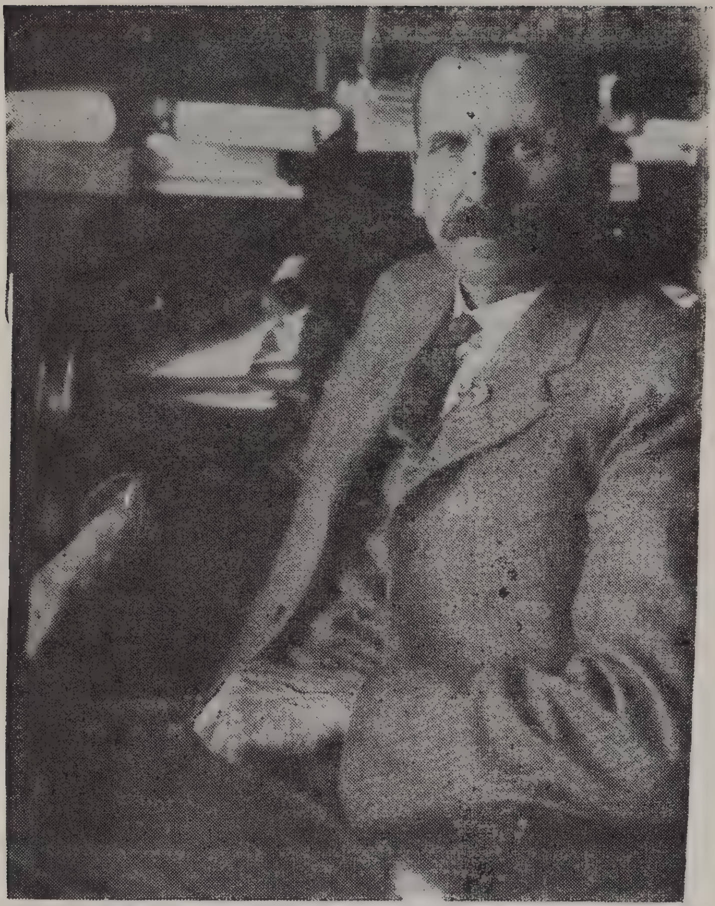
Mr. William Morrell was 88 years old at the time of his death March 2, 1924.

BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM H. WRIGHT

William H. Wright was born February 13, 1851, near Bradon, Addison County, Vermont, a son of William F. and Electa Whitwood Wright.

William came west with his family. After spending a winter in Wisconsin they moved to Tazewell County, Illinois. In 1865 they settled northwest of McLean in the New Kentucky neighborhood.

In Mount Hope Township, February 3, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wright and Eliza-



W. H. Wright taken at his desk in the Illinois Senate (1912-1916)

beth Ellen Gardner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gardner, pioneer residents.

Mr. Wright served his community in various public offices. In 1894 he was elected road commissioner and served for six years. At that time a township had three commissioners. In 1902 he was elected supervisor of Mt. Hope Township, which office he held for six years, serving on the special building committee which erected the present court house. During his last term, he was Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. Later he served eight years in the Illinois Legislature, from 1908 to 1912 as representative, and from 1916 to 1920 as Senator.

For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Mt. Hope Township Library, of which he was instrumental in establishing.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JAMES PALMER

James Palmer was born in Vermont in 1829 and died in Illinois in 1910. He came to Illinois with his parents in 1840 and resided in the Corn Belt thereafter.

He was a good gardener which enabled him t learn many of the facts about corn as later applied t field operations. The early settlers due to the virgi soil were able to produce good corn yields. Jame Palmer, along with other pioneers of that time, notice the decrease in yield as the same "patch" was seede to corn year after year. It was this recognition tha started many of our pioneers thinking about soil conservation and crop rotation.

As we look to the future and realize the part cor must play in feeding the rapidly increasing populatio of the earth we should give credit to those early cor growers whose foresight has helped increase our cor production. We in America will not always have surplus to worry about.

More than three quarters of a century ago, Jame Palmer was serving in the capacity of United State Government Store Keeper with activities principall at Pekin, Illinois. The job was to help collect taxe currently due and accruing on liquor, by close supe vision of the distiller's methods. His immediate jo was to unlock the scale room and scales, and chec their use, in weighing in the corn and other ingredient used in the manufacture of alcohol. By slipping i extra corn the distiller was in position to market an extra alcohol tax free. The high tax on alcohol ha always been a great temptation to crooks and durin the period referred to, more than three quarters of century ago, the public press aired an attempt to involve James Palmer in such an effort. One articl stated that the planting of "a bunch of fives" on a distiller's jaw by Palmer went far toward breaking up th proposed plan to defraud the government by avoidin taxes on liquor. The subject of this sketch was no the kind of person to enter into such a deal or to eve listen to it, or use violence unless definitely neede

Comparatively few men have had so great part in the conversion of corn into alcohol as did Jame Palmer during the many years he served as Government Store Keeper.

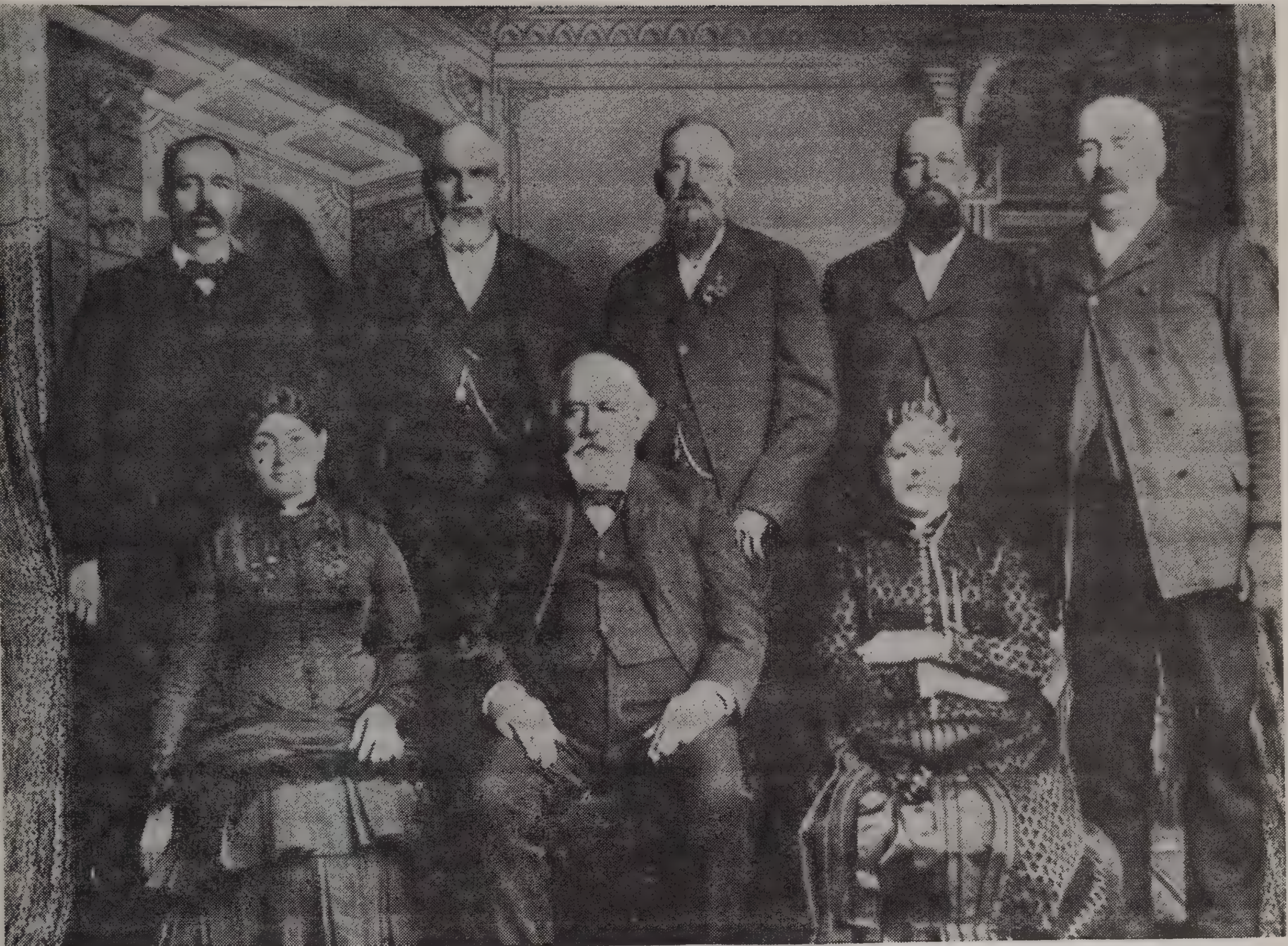
Harry M. Palmer.

BIOGRAPHY OF ROBERT STUBBLEFIELD

Mr. Robert Stubblefield was born November 2 1793, in Halifax County, Virginia, and died Wednesday, June 8, 1870, at the age of 76.

He was baptised in infancy, in the Church o England, at Westoven Chapel.

When he was 19 years of age he entered the service of his country in the War of 1812. His Company consisting of 96 men, exclusive of officers, was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia. Yellow fever took th lives of all the men of this Company except Mr. Stubblefield and one other soldier, both of whom wer victims of the malady and came near to death. H



Children of Robert and Dorothy (Funk) Stubblefield. Pictured left to right, seated: Fannie, George M., Eve. Back row: Isaac, Jesse, Edward, Charles Wesley, Wm. Royal Chase. George Stubblefield was carried on horseback by his mother from Ohio in 1824.

was regularly discharged, but failed to receive his discharge papers and was taken by the authorities to the place of his enlistment. Some friends took him from here to the home of his brother, Edward Stubblefield. Here he soon recovered his health and accompanied his brother to Ohio in 1812. Edward Stubblefield, when locating land previously in Ohio, had boarded at Mr. Adam Funk; hence when Edward and Robert came to Ohio, Robert became acquainted with the Adam Funk family.

He was married to Miss Sarah Funk on April 14, 1814. She died in December, 1821. About one month before her death she obtained the "Pearl of Great Price" and requested her husband to raise their children in that faith. Her death resulted in the reformation of the larger part of the family. Mr. Robert Stubblefield, Mr. Adam Funk and nearly all his family joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1822.

By his first marriage, Mr. Stubblefield had four children: Absalom, Ann, Mary and John.

On the 29th of July, 1822, he was again married to Miss Dorothy Funk, sister of his former wife. By this latter marriage, Mr. Stubblefield had nine other children: George Maley, Jesse, Francis, Adam, Eve, Edward, Isaac, Frank, William Royal Chase and Charles Wesley. Jesse, the sixth child of Mr. Stubblefield, was the first white child born in Funks Grove. Adam died after returning from Memphis where he had gone to visit his sick soldier-brother, Isaac.

Robert Stubblefield was the son of Edward Stubblefield, Sr., who was in turn the son of John Stubblefield of England. Edward Stubblefield, Sr., the father of Robert Stubblefield, married Miss Mary Lightfoot Munford, daughter of William Green Munford. Miss Mary Munford in the Revolutionary War acted as private secretary to her father who was from England and who served his adopted country as a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. The Colonel not only devoted his personal energies, but loaned the Government a large amount of his means toward freeing his country from the Britannic yoke.

Mrs. Sarah, the first wife, and Mrs. Dorothy Stubblefield, the second wife of Robert Stubblefield, were daughters of Mr. Adam Funk who married Miss Nancy Moore. Miss Moore's father and grandfather, who came from Germany, carried the same name of Philip Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Adam Funk had nine children—Absalom, John, Jacob, Sarah, Isaac, Dorothy, Tabitha, Jesse and Robert.

Robert Stubblefield joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio, June 22, 1822. He moved to Illinois in November, 1824. He stopped a short time with friends near the State line, between Indiana and Illinois, and planned to remain there through the winter. Here Adam Funk, and Jesse and Robert, his sons, overtook them. But in consequence of a disease prevailing in the community, he decided not to stay there for the winter but to travel on to his intended locality. He reached Randolph Grove on December 16 and stayed with Mr. Gardner Randolph for two days before going on to Funks Grove. A log cabin built by Mr. Absalom and Isaac Funk was the only house in the Grove, and was occupied by Mr. Wm. Brock and his family, with whom the two Bachelor Funks boarded. Mr. Stubblefield who had brought with him his wife and five children, Mr. Adam Stubblefield, and Mr. Jesse and Robert Funk, all lived for six days in the one-room log cabin belonging to the Brock Family. During the interim Mr. Stubblefield, with the assistance of the entire community of Funks Grove, erected a second log cabin in the Grove, near the first mentioned. In these two cabins the entire inhabitants of Funks Grove passed their first winter in Illinois—the winter of 1824 and '25.

During the next spring and summer, besides the necessary arrangements for, and the cultivation of his first crops in Illinois, brother Stubblefield erected another and more commodious and comfortable log cabin on the bank of Sugar Creek, into which he moved his family in September, 1825. In the meantime Jesse Stubblefield was added to the family, July 30, 1825, the first white child born in Funks Grove.

It was in this log cabin that the Rev. Paton Mitchell of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church preached the first sermon in Funks Grove. This cabin was visited from time to time by various ministers of different churches, who found here a welcome and agreeable home. The Rev. R. E. Guthrie says, "The first sermon I ever heard in Illinois I heard while sitting on the door-sill of Robert Stubblefield's log cabin, on the bank of Sugar Creek, in Funks Grove." The Rev. S. R. Beggs and Rev. Wm. Royal, and others, preached in the first school house in the Grove, and found pleasant home in Brother Stubblefield's log cabi About five years after this he built a third hewed l cabin, in which he lived 18 years. This had a lar room which served the uses of the family, and the pu pose of public worship. Afterward he built himse a commodious frame house, some 200 yards nort west of the log cabins. In this he provided a lar room, warmed by an old fashioned fire-place, whi likewise served the double purpose of a family sittin room, and place of public worship.

Here in these several residences of Brother Stu blefield, ministers of different orthodox churches, f a number of years, preached the gospel of Christ the people of Funks Grove. In his hewed log cab the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Grove w organized in 1833, by Rev. Wm. Royal, preacher charge of the circuit. The following persons compose the first Methodist Episcopal Society in Funks Grov Robert Stubblefield, leader; Dorothy Stubblefiel John Stubblefield, Tabitha Stubblefield, John Fun Margaret Funk, Robert Funk, Virginia Funk, and Al salom Stubblefield. The church continued to meet f public worship and held class meetings in the home Robert Stubblefield until 1848 when it was transferre to the new school house, near which the present churc edifice, erected in 1866, now stands.

About three years later, the old frame residenc of Robert Stubblefield was replaced by another fir home. It was on the porch of this home that he suc denly died, in the arms of his son Jesse, on June 1870.

McFARLAND FAMILY

Thomas McFarland, of Scotch-Irish descent, an his wife, Martha Cory McFarland, a native of Prov dence, Rhode Island, whose ancestors came in th Mayflower, arrived at the Mt. Hope settlement De 1, 1838.

The Mt. Hope Colony had been organized in th East—by a group of promoters—and Thomas McFa land had become a stockholder. They started wes in October, 1838. He had been a baker in his ow town and his eldest son, Daniel, had learned hi father's trade.

Thomas and his family traveled by way of Pro vidence and Stonington Railroad, which was then th "only way" to Stonington. From here he went b boat to New York, thence to Pittsburg by rail an canal. After a delay of five days, awaiting a rise c the Ohio River, they left on a steamboat for St. Louis They arrived five weeks after they had left thei home.

This family with two or three others who had ac companied them, made the trip by stage to their des tination. On November 30, the anniversary of the fifteenth birthday of young Daniel, the party arrived at Old Postville, near the sight of present-day Lincoln, and spent the night there. The next day, Dec. 1, they arrived at their destination—what was then known as Mount Hope Colony, located one and one-half miles west of McLean. This was then a settlement of several families who had arrived a few years previous, among whom were the Rathbones. Two years afterward, the Chapins, Kenyons and others followed.

The elder McFarland (Thomas) had previously purchased 320 acres descrbied as "the east half of Section 3 in Township 21" at $2.00 per acre. On this they built a house of one room and there the family—consisting of the parents and seven children—spent the winter. These children were: Martha, later Mrs. Webber, residing in Urbana; Robert, also of Urbana; Thomas, of Atlanta, who was the grandfather of Mrs. Ansel Beers; Sarah, the mother of the late Horace Crihfield of Atlanta; Cyrus, Lincoln, Nebraska; Daniel, the eldest, who remained in this vicinity the greater portion of his life. Uncle Dan, as his friends fondly called him, was a fund of information about life in these early days. He told of the many wolf hunts in which he participated. Deer were then a nuisance to the farmers, as many as 25 or 30 going in a drove, and they were most destructive to the growing crops. Ducks, geese, and brant covered the ponds and sloughs, and wild turkeys were plentiful.

He witnessed the transformation of this state from a wild state of nature to one of the first in the union with all the improvements that the Twentieth Century has brought. He saw wheat sell at 40c, corn at 7c and dressed hogs at $1.50 cwt. The market was 40 miles away, at Pekin. He was always interested in agriculture and horticulture, improving the strains of various fruits, especially strawberries. In 1858 he won a prize offered by an eastern paper, **The Horticultrist,** for the greatest improvement in plantings around the farm home. His prize—a lovely coffee urn—is now treasured in the home of Dan McFarland, is grandson and namesake.

Daniel married Amanda Sweetland April 28, 851, in the home of Dr. Whipple, who later became resident of the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonille. His home was the one recently occupied by the Vogt family.

Daniel and his wife made their new home on a arm just west of the present Sage home—a part of the riginal McFarland farm. They were the parents of Charles, Howard, Clara (Mrs. G. W. Church), Mary Ellen (Mrs. Clark Snedakar) of Denver, Colorado. His wife, Amanda and son Charles, died in 1860 and were buried on the farm west of Ansel Stubblefield's ome—in the walnut grove planted by Thomas McFarland—a part of which is still standing.

In 1862, Daniel married Maria Howard Briggs, the widow of Dr. Hiram Briggs. She brought her two daughters, Maria Louisa (who became Mrs. Michiel Waltman) and Mary Lizzie (who married John Florae) to the new home. Daniel and Maria were the parents of three children: Cory, Thomas Ansel, and Albert Cory. This was a happy home which wielded a wide influence on their friends in the community. Horace Crihfield, a late editor of the **McLean Lens** and a cousin of the young people, spent much time there and considered it his second home.

Daniel sold the farm and moved to McLean in 1887 and conducted a grocery store for many years in the building now being used as Centennial Headquarters. He and his wife were charter members of the Congregational Church. Howard, the eldest son (born in 1853) continued to make this community his home, and at the time of his death in 1941, was the oldest native son.

Howard McFarland married Florence Eleanor Kinsey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stacy Bevan Kinsey, and they were the parents of three children: Dan, who married Mary Madeline Coburn, who is now deceased; Stacy Edith (now Mrs. Robert Moninger of Chicago); and Frank of Libertyville.

After his wife's death in 1897, he married Nellie LaDew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James LaDew.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Moninger are the parents of two children: Eleanor, a Girl Scout Executive in the California area, and Howard of Chicago, a pilot for the United Air Lines. The latter is the father of a young son, James Allen, the sixth in line of the original McFarland clan.

Frank married Getrude Weimann and they are the parents of a daughter, Barbara Ann.

Thomas Ansel married Nellie E. Stones, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Stones. They were parents of two children: Gladys, later Mrs. Roy Craig. Surviving is a son, Wilbur, who married Hazel French of Atlanta. They are the parents of one daughter, Jo Ann. Wilbur was principal of McLean High School several years.

Paul married Florence Hopper. One daughter, Mary, was born to them. He was principal of McLean High School many years. He is now deceased. Mary married Dr. Donald Erickson of Seattle, Washington. They are the parents of four daughters: Carolyn, Mary Jane, Anne Claire, and Elizabeth. These are also the sixth generation of the McFarland clan.

Albert Cory married Anna Crawford of Bloomington. He learned the printer's trade under Horace Crihfield, editor of **McLean Lens.** Later he worked on the **Pantagraph** in Bloomington, and finally was head of the University of Chicago Press.

It is interesting to note that up to 1954 there has been in continuous residence of McLean and vicinity, a descendant of this McFarland line.

Mary Coburn McFarland.

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